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HONOLULU, H. T. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1904. SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2560.

CONGRESSMEN ABOUT QUIT OF THE COUNTY ACT

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The House Committee on Territories has been doing nothing on the pending Hawaiian bills during the past week but individual members have been considering some of the questions involved.

The news by cable of a decision by the Supreme Court of the Islands, declaring the County Act unconstitutional, has been received here. Representative Robinson, of the Committee, said today that meant all proceedings before Congress to make the act valid would be dropped at once.

"We do not altogether regret that decision," added Mr. Robinson, who is accounted a good friend of the Islands and whose opinions on the subject of the County Act are approved by most of the members of the Committee. "We might have been able to approve the act here, had it been only the matter of a defect as to provisions about the title. However, there were many defects in the County Act, which I know many members of the House did not approve. It was not well drawn. Many of the provisions are such as we would not like to sanction."

THE ELECTRIC BILL.

There is little new to be said about the electric lighting bill. The committee has taken no further action but the members thereof are fully determined to report it favorably only after there has been a most searching examination of the law of corporations and an effort made to have the territorial act modified so as to conform to modern statutes on such subjects. Members of the committee have been urged to accept a modification as to the franchise charge, but it must be a reasonable price, which would enable the matter at any time to be brought before the courts for decision. This may be accepted but not until the effect of such a provision is carefully studied.

ALIEN LABOR BILL.

Senator Mitchell yesterday introduced here on the request of some labor organizations a bill "to prohibit the employment of aliens on public works in the Territory of Hawaii." This bill is brief, consisting only of a provision "that in the construction of public works in the Territory of Hawaii eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and no Mongolian labor shall be employed thereon. The provisions of this act shall be enforced by suitable regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor."

CLARK'S TACIT ADMISSION.

Delegate Kalanianaole, Mr. Charles Clark, of Honolulu, and Mr. A. C. Gehr, who has delayed his departure west until today, were at the Capitol together yesterday and spent some time at the room of the House Committee on Territories. Mr. Clark had a copy of Honolulu papers, telling through the Associated Press dispatches, of the little difficulty he and the Prince had in a local saloon.

"It seems very unfair to give me such a scorching as that," said Mr. Clark, while the Delegate stood by smiling, but without comment. "It was a matter that deserved no such publicity as it obtained. The whole thing was due to a misunderstanding and no one was really to blame. It isn't very pleasant to have such things cabled back home, where the people are not likely to understand the real situation but take the sensational account."

Mr. Clark said he was watching several matters here, being interested among other things, in the public building project for Hilo. "I am making a little progress," said he, "but there is nothing yet to be said of a specific character. I am going to help Delegate Kalanianaole whenever I find a chance to do so. I am not here to work in opposition to anybody from Hawaii."

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION.

A speech which Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, delivered here last evening at a banquet of the National Board of Trade is affording but a little assurance to those representing substantial interests. Mr. Cannon assured his hearers that there was to be no legislation at this session of Congress which should in any wise disturb business interests of the country. There is no man in public life who is better qualified to speak on that subject than he, for, as Speaker of the House, he has almost arbitrary power in stopping any legislation he does not like.

IMMIGRATION ALSO OFF.

Fresh assurances are given that there will be no attempt at legislation this session on the subject of immigration. Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Senate Committee on Immigration, has

not yet taken up the bills pending before his Committee. It is doubtful if he does so for a long time and probably not at this session. The names of persons wishing to be heard, should the immigration amendments be considered, have been registered at the clerk's desk, among them being representatives who will speak for Hawaii.

MERE PRIVATE CLAIM.

Representative Cushman, of Washington State, said today that the general bill he introduced about the refund of duties on articles into Hawaii, mentioned in my last letter, was really intended to apply only to a single case of about \$200 for one of his constituents who sent some goods out to Hawaii and was ignorant of the necessity of entering a protest against the payment of the duties. "The bill is really only a claim," said Mr. Cushman. "As far as I am aware it will have no general application and will not redound to the benefit of anybody in the Islands."

THE DELEGATE'S WORK.

Delegate Kalanianaole has presented several petitions and memorials in behalf of Hawaiian people, which, with the committees to which they were referred, are as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, asking for the amendment of section 44 of the act to provide a government for said Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii asking legislation for the deepening of Honolulu harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, against legislation for refransporting of lepers to the island of Molokai—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial from the Legislature of Hawaii, asking for statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, asking for appropriation of \$250,000 for benefit of Department of Education in the said Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii, asking that foreign vessels be permitted to carry passengers to and from Honolulu and Pacific coast—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Builders and Traders' Exchange of Honolulu, Hawaii, for dredging Honolulu harbor, a breakwater at Hilo, etc.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Bar Association of Honolulu, Hawaii, suggesting an amendment to the act providing a government for the Territory of Hawaii, increasing the number of justices for the Supreme Court from three to five—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu, Hawaii, against passage of Senate bill 289—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

LILIUOKALANI'S CLAIM.

Senator Blackburn has made no written report on the claim of the ex-Queen of Hawaii for compensation for the Crown lands. He simply polled the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, found a majority in favor of reporting the bill favorably.

Then he sent the bill to the Senate, only adding to it the figures \$200,000, where he had left a blank space. The bill which Delegate Kalanianaole offered was, as stated in my last letter, a duplicate of Senator Blackburn's bill, providing "for payment to Liliuokalani, formerly queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii." It simply provides in its one paragraph that "the Secretary of the Treasury be, and be it hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Liliuokalani, formerly queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii, in full satisfaction and discharge of all claims, legal and equitable, two hundred thousand dollars."

TAHITI'S SUGAR TAX.

The Department of Commerce and Labor has made public the following bulletin from Consul William F. Doty, at Tahiti in the Society Islands, about sugar in Tahiti:

"Pursuant to the ratification by the Government of France of the recommendations of the Brussels convention, the import tax on refined sugar has been reduced in this colony to 6 centimes per kilogram (1.16 cents per lb. pounds), reducing the duty by 15 centimes (1.37 cents). The effect materially will be a stimulation of the sugar importation; while on the other hand it may prove disadvantageous to the Tahiti Commercial and Sugar Company, an American corporation, which has had a monopoly in the production of sugar in this section."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

The increase of banana and pineapple culture in Hawaii and Maui shows that belief in the value of diversified industries and in the capacity of these islands to support them is steadily growing.

MARINES ARE ON THE WAY

Left San Francisco on a Transport Yesterday.

The marines are on the way. They will arrive here about next Monday on the transport Sheridan.

Captain Catlin, who will command the men, received a cablegram yesterday afternoon stating that the Sheridan had left San Francisco with the company of marines on board which is to be stationed here. The force will probably consist of one officer and forty-nine men.

Arrangements are now being made at the naval station to quarter them. Their appearance there will effect quite a change as they are to do guard duty and in future one will probably find a marine at each entrance to the station yards and around the naval docks. It is probable that a sentry box will also be erected at the entrances to give protection for the men on duty during inclement weather.

This is not to be the first occasion on which Honolulu will have a marine garrison. Years ago there were marines on the old Hawaiian man-of-war Kaimiloa. Many people can remember visiting the Pacific Mail wharf and encountering the sharp point of a bayonet thrust in their direction while the visitor would give the necessary explanation before being allowed to pass.

MEMORIAL OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII AND THAT HILO LUAU.

George H. Lowe, the adopted son of Senator John T. Brown, called at the Advertiser office yesterday and left the following communication, with the request that it be published:

A line was given in Hilo last week for Treasurer A. N. Repolka, by Nathan C. Wilfong, Judge Hapai and others, at the home of Senator John T. Brown. They were not brave enough to have the line at their own homes, because they didn't want the Governor or government officials to find out that they were the ones that got this luau up. Senator John T. Brown did not contribute a cent for this luau.

PETITION FOR THE GAS FRANCHISE

The Diamond gas franchise is before the House Committee on Territories and may meet the same obstacles that confront the Electric Light Co's franchise. To show the Committee how Honolulu feels on the gas proposition, Mr. Emil Berndt is circulating a petition which has already received the signatures of leading business, professional and commercial men. The gas franchise is a favorite one here and was passed by the Legislature with general public assent. It is the common hope that the city may not be deprived of it by Congressional procedure.

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

The Woman's Board of Missions will convene in Central Union church on Tuesday, February 3, at 2:30 p. m.

"Japanes day," a leading number of the program, will be unique in form, a half dozen Japanese ladies reporting work among their people in the city, one lady speaking through an interpreter.

Sharing the hour with the Japanese report will be a paper on the "Present Condition of the Jews in Europe" by Mrs. Selma Kinney. This paper is one of a series of eight on the religious condition of Europe, all the numbers already given having been both able and interesting.

A pleasant and profitable hour is anticipated and a cordial invitation is extended to all interested in mission work.

Logan Ka Moku.

The transport Logan sailed from Manila for San Francisco via Honolulu on January 15th. She brings the Twenty-seventh Infantry and two Brigadier-Generals, General Jense M. Lee, famous for his distinguished service before Peking during the Boxer trouble, and General Theodore J. Wist. General Lee, who has been in command of a department in the Philippines, is to take station at Mat Antonio, Texas, and General Wist, who has been to command of the Department of the Visayas, will be commander of the Department of the Missouri.

BUILDERS COMPETING

The Board of Education Structures at Various Places.

Bids for constructing the schoolhouse at Walluku, Maui, and teachers' cottages at several places were opened in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday. The figures are given below, viz.:

WAILUKU SCHOOLHOUSE.

F. H. Jordan, stone	\$22,449.75
F. H. Redward, brick	\$25,160; stone, \$25,116
J. T. Bowler et al., brick	\$25,800; stone, \$25,450; concrete, \$23,540
J. A. Abeong, brick	\$29,712; stone, \$28,895; concrete, \$29,000
A. Harrison Mill Co., brick	\$27,000; if for stone, deduct \$800
J. H. Craig, stone	\$23,497
Wm. T. Paty, brick or concrete	\$27,167; stone, \$25,117
McDonald & Langston, brick	\$29,619
Lucas Bros., concrete foundation, stone at bottom of floor joists, and brick walls	\$27,244

The times given range from four to six months.

Teacher's cottage at Kaapahu, Maui:

H. Kendall	\$1240
H. H. De Fries	1342
Jas. D. Lewis	1350
E. Erickson	1370
Otto Oss	1620
J. A. Abeong	1632
Albert Trask	1850
A. K. Palekaluhi	2222
S. L. Paleoholani	2700

Four-room teacher's cottage at Lanaihoeo, Hawaii:

I. Erickson	\$1170
Kendall	1388
Jas. D. Lewis	1390
H. H. De Fries	1390
J. A. Abeong	1632

Otto Oss

Albert Trask	1850
A. K. Palekaluhi	2222

S. L. Paleoholani

2500

Four-room teacher's cottage at Kipahulu, Maui:

H. H. De Fries	\$1345
Otto Oss	1550
J. A. Abeong	1650
Albert Trask	1850
S. L. Paleoholani	2700

Out Out San Francisco.

The China Commercial Company's steamer Atholl, scheduled to arrive yesterday from Hongkong by way of Manzanillo, had not put in an appearance up to last evening. She is expected to reach port today. This steamer is counted upon as being the last of the Chinese line to make this port a Pacific Coast terminus, arrangements having been made with President Harrison of the Pacific Mail Company to have the China Commercial steamer call only at Portland thereafter on the way from Mexico to Hongkong.—Chronicle.

JAPAN READY TO LET LOOSE THE DOGS OF WAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Another delay has occurred in the negotiations between Russia and Japan. It is stated now that Russia's answer to Japan's latest communication will not be sent before the middle of the week.

CHEEFOO, Feb. 1.—Twenty-eight Japanese transports and thirty-seven warships are lying at Sasebo. Forty transports are reported to be at Takeshira, ready to go to Chungyu, with the object of effecting the isolation of Korea.

KOBE, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Japanese fleet sailed on January 23 for Mesemphio.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 2.—The Japanese are buying horses here for the army.

TOKYO, Feb. 2.—An ordinance has been promulgated fixing the war pay of the Army and Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The draft of the reply to Japan has been sent to the Czar. Its tone is pacific but there are further declines on the Bourse.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The mobilization of the Manchurian reserves has been announced. It is expected that 50,000 Russians will be gathered as reinforcements of Vladivostok garrison.

A MILLION CONVICTION TO BE SPENT OF SEDUCER

Governor Carter Jury Quick About Outlines His Jack Morgan's Guilt.

WAIMEA, Jan. 27.—The government will spend a million dollars in public improvements before July 1st, said Gov. Carter to The Advertiser today.

"The balance of the loan, another million, will then be obtained and we will put into circulation all the money provided in the loan. I do not believe it will be difficult to place another million in New York. There will be no need to send another man on. I only recently received a letter from a New York banking firm in which it was said that client had purchased the first million through Fiske & Robinson, and that they were willing to take any additional loan we might place."

"It will simply be necessary now to advertise the loan, have the United Mortgage & Trust Co. strike off more of the bonds and they will be sold. The loan can not be placed until after July 1st. By that time the first million will have been spent."

"Before I left Honolulu I had arranged with Supt. Holloway for the expenditure of about \$400,000 of the loan fund. This included \$75,000 for the Pahoa waterworks, \$70,000 for pipe, dredging contracts, etc. By this time Mr. Holloway has probably bought his pipe and made new sewer contracts. I expect the streets of Honolulu will all be torn up by the time I get back. Supt. Holloway has written me that he is hurrying matters so as to get everything out of the way and to give Hawaii improvements full sway when I return."

KALIHI STATION.

"The new pumping station at Kalihi will not be built," continued Mr. Carter. "Instead, pipe will be added to connect with the old plant so as to utilize all its power. The present Kalihi pumping station has a capacity of five million gallons but now is pumping only two millions. When the attachments are made it will be operated to its full capacity. The new pipe will be used also in Nuuanu and at Diamond Head."

THE ARMORY SITE.

"I am glad to see Capt. Johnson placed in charge of the road department. It is a good move and he is capable of taking charge of both bureaus. Besides it effects a saving of \$2400 a year."

"The consolidation of the garbage and road stables is a good thing too, and will make a saving. It will clear away the unsightly buildings about the Judiciary building as well, and may allow of a good site for an armory. I think I would prefer that to waiting for the old barracks lot."

THE KOHALA DITCH.

"There is a possibility that the Kohala ditch franchise may be withdrawn from sale Feb. 19th. Governor Carter is not altogether satisfied as to the ability of the Hawaii Ditch Co. to fulfill the conditions and go ahead with the work, in view of the sentiment expressed at Kohala and new conditions may have to be added to insure the fulfillment of the obligations due the government."

L. M.

CAMP M'KINLEY DESERTER ON KOREA

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Private Salter of the Sixty-seventh Coast Artillery, stationed at Honolulu, deserted from his post a few days ago along with a comrade named Kauffield, and were believed to have come to this city on the liner Korea. Only Salter could be found, however, upon the vessel's arrival, Chief Steward Ashman recognizing him mingling with the saloon passengers on the promenade deck. Salter was turned over to Lieutenant Reubottom upon the steamer's arrival.

KOREA HAS MANY PASSENGERS

The officers of the America Maru state that the passenger bookings on the Korea are exceptionally large. The America Maru carried but a small passenger list owing to the calling off of the vessel by the Japanese government, and intending passengers by the America Maru who could delay their voyage, did so until the sailing of the Korea.

Korea's Time.

As expected, the Pacific Mail liner Korea, Captain Seabury, came in early yesterday morning from the Orient and by noon was in her slip at First and Brannan streets. The time from Hongkong was 27 days 14½ hours, from Yokohama 6 days and from Honolulu 5 days 14½ hours. For the first three days after leaving Honolulu the big liner bucked a strong head sea, but kept up her schedule speed without difficulty. For the twenty-three hours ending at noon last Friday she made 47 knots, an average of more than seventeen and one-half knots an hour. Had the full power of the Korea been used she could have easily been in port on Friday.—*Chronicle*.

THE PAPERS AN EXHIBIT NOT RIGHT NOT LIKELY

New Petition to Revoke Outlook Is Poor for Fidelity Charter Required Hawaii at St. Louis.

Judge De Bolt signed an order, after hearing argument on both sides, granting the motion of respondents to quash and set aside the application of A. N. Kepoalii, Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and ex-officio Insurance Commissioner, for the revocation of the charter of the Fidelity Insurance Company, Limited, and for the appointment of a receiver.

The group of this ruling was that George H. Smithies, Deputy Insurance Commissioner, in whose name the declaration was made, had no authority to bring the suit.

All that immediately results is some delay in the proceedings. A new petition will have to be drawn in the name of Treasurer Kepoalii.

Acts of Deputy Commissioner Smithies prior to the proceedings quashed by Judge De Bolt are not affected, notwithstanding published statements to the contrary. All of the acts he had performed as Deputy, up to the departure of Treasurer Kepoalii for the island of Hawaii, were duly confirmed by the Treasurer as ex-officio Commissioner of Insurance.

Attorney General Andrews and Assistant Attorney General Fleming appeared for the petition, and Robertson & Wilder for the respondent, at yesterday's hearing.

Fresh proceedings in the name of the Treasurer will be brought without delay for the revocation of the Fidelity Insurance Co.'s charter.

JUDGE WILCOX'S ESTATE.

Cecil Brown, F. Wundenberg and Albert Barnes, appraisers, have filed an inventory and appraisal of the estate of William Luther Wilcox, deceased. The real estate amounts in value to \$66,521, and the personal property to \$22,812.50, a total of \$89,333.50.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

Samuel E. Woolley of Laie, Oahu administrator under the will of Makanae (w.), deceased, petitions for leave to sell real estate in order to pay debts owing by the estate. He says he has received an offer from Edgar Henriquez of \$7000 for one parcel of land in Nuuanu valley containing 8.2 acres. The debts amount to about \$6000. The petitioner says the Late Plantation Co. is liable at any time to foreclose a mortgage against the estate and sell its property at forced sale.

HEAVY DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Kinney, McElhanahan & Cooper have jurisdiction of notorious "pearl suit" of Capital Building Co., Ltd., vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. The complaint is based on an alleged agreement made by defendants to finance a building project of J. J. Egan and Phillip F. Frear, under which they were to advance to Egan and Frear or to a corporation which might be formed for the purpose, the sum of \$10,000 to aid in the erection of a building to cost between \$17,000 and \$18,000 upon the Hotel street lot next the Y. M. C. A. building. It was under this arrangement that the Capital Building Co. was incorporated. One subject of complaint is that the defendants negotiated certain promissory notes deposited with them as collateral and out of the proceeds retained \$1000 for their own purposes. Complainants did not mind this much, in view of the agreement of defendants to back their scheme, but they say that afterward defendants ceased to take any interest in the scheme and continually raised objections to the plans proposed by Egan and Frear. They claim \$35,937.50 as damages for breach of contract.

ACCOUNT APPROVED.

Judge Robinson approved the master's report by M. T. Simonton on the accounts of Isabella McC. Jones, guardian of her four minor children.

FOR TWENTY YEARS A MAN

VALE, Or., Jan. 12.—Jo. Monchan, who has lived for the past 20 years in the vicinity of Jordan Valley, this county, died suddenly at the residence of Barney Maloy, on Succor Creek, January 8. After death had put an end to the earthly career of the mysterious "Jo." it was discovered that deceased was a woman, who, without ever having her sex suspected, had lived for 20 years among the stockmen, miners and rustlers of south-eastern Malheur County.

The woman was apparently about 45 years old, and, therefore, must have been about 25 years old when she came to this country. Always dressed in man's garb, this strange woman labored at everything incident to a stock-raising country—cutting and hauling hay, herding sheep and rounding-up cattle. Under the name of Jo. Monchan she had served on the regular panel of the jury in the District Court for Malheur County, had performed road work and paid bell and property tax the same as a man. Those who knew her well say she was retiring and reticent, moral and modest, and judging by her language, well educated.

She had taken up a homestead, and owned at \$1500 worth of cattle. She had never communicated her history or condition to any one, and the mystery surrounding the early life of Jo. Monchan, and her trials and sorrows in her lonely cabin in Eastern Oregon will probably never be solved.—*Oregonian*.

Mr. Borden—"I'll have some of that sausage, please, Mrs. Starvern. By the way, what was all that racket out in the yard last night?" Mrs. Starvern—"Oh, that was our poor pussy cat. A dog got in and killed her, and—" Mr. Borden—"Er—never mind that sausage. I'm really not hungry."—*Philadelphia Press*.

NEWS OF WORLD AT LARGE LATER THAN COAST FILES

(Associated Press Mail Special.)

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Addressing the Reichstag immediately after it had assembled today the Chancellor said it had become his duty to inform the House of the serious position of the German settlers in Southwest Africa through revolt of the Herero. They had killed a number of settlers who were fleeing to the stations, had destroyed houses and farm improvements and had driven off cattle of a great number of farmers who are now unable to leave the protection of the stations. The insurrection came at a time when the Governor and a large portion of the colonial troops were subduing the Bondelzwart tribe, twenty days march away. In consequence of this and the remaining forces being scattered among the previous places of refuge in the middle of the colony, the natives were seriously threatening Okahandja, Otojumbelingwe and Karabib, and even Windhoek itself. The Government, before the last dispatch had been received, had ordered 500 men, with six machine guns and six pieces of artillery, to be placed in readiness for active service, but a start would not be made until January 30th. The serious intelligence now at hand made it necessary to send out immediately a battalion of 500 marines in addition to the other troops, with a complement of guns and railroad pioneers. These would embark Thursday on a North German Lloyd liner and would arrive at Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa, February 8th. The gunboat Habicht had been ordered from Cape Town and was due to arrive at Swakopmund today. Moreover, 2,800 men previously dispatched would reach Swakopmund February 3rd. The German people, continued the Chancellor, would answer the call for help of the faithful servants of the State and the colonists. The Chancellor alluded briefly to the financial requirements necessary and said these would be provided later.

"Japan is in an unfortunate position and will require great tact to avoid the dangers arising from the good offices of vicious friends." As a sidelight on the situation, the Moscow Gazette announces that its editor and other employees are donating their salaries to the purchase of a swift privateer, adding that the sum of \$25,000 has already been raised for this purpose.

A CRY FROM MACEDONIA.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The latest reports to the American Board from the relief centers in Macedonia show that there are now 100,000 persons who are homeless and without means of support for the winter. Of this number between \$2,000 and \$3,000 are in Monastir Villa yet. The Turkish Government is affording some relief and funds are coming from America and England. There is fear on the part of those on the ground that unless some decisive steps are taken during the winter there will be another political outbreak in the spring.

WATERSPOUT IN TRANSVAAL.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Orange River Colony, Jan. 18.—A waterspout yesterday destroyed three hotels and many houses here, and it is believed resulted in loss of life. The number of dead, however, has not yet been ascertained. Hundreds of persons have been rendered homeless and destitute by the disaster.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Orders have been sent to the Commodore in command of the German West Indian squadron to send the ships now at Havana to United States ports. During the next ten days the Vineta with the Commodore on board will go to New Orleans, the Faule to Mobile, Ala., and the Galleon to Galveston, Texas.

ANTI TOXIN LABORATORY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A municipal laboratory for the manufacture of anti-toxin under the supervision of public chemists may be the outcome of the campaign instituted by the Chicago Medical Society against the high prices exacted by the manufacturers combine, or so-called "death trust."

At a conference of the officers of the organization the feasibility of the scheme was discussed in detail. The result is a decision to refer the matter for final action to a meeting on Wednesday with the recommendation that the plan be adopted as the permanent solution of the problem. If the approval of the society be obtained some alderman will be asked to introduce an ordinance creating the laboratory and making the necessary appropriation for its foundation and maintenance.

The arbitrary one hundred per cent advance in price of one of the essentials of the modern treatment of diphtheria is held by the physicians to show that provision for the constant supply of the article devoiced upon the municipality as a measure for the preservation of the public health. The high price now placed on the serum by the "death trust," it is declared, means that thousands of children may perish in the first diphtheria epidemic which appears in the city.

Secretary Wall of the Chicago Medical Society, said today: "The sentiment of physicians throughout the country is now arrayed against the men who have advanced the price of anti-toxin. The effect will be a natural discrimination against those firms in other articles which they sell to the profession."

PANAMA TREATY AMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today directed Senator Culom to report the Panama treaty with three amendments. The Republican members voted for the treaty but only two Democrats, Morgan and Money, were present. The former voted against the treaty and Mr. Money stated that he had not yet had time to consider it, as it was the first meeting of the committee he had been able to attend.

The three amendments relate to sanitation, limitation of cities and control of harbors. The United States by the amendment relating to sanitation is granted more direct power in all sanitary regulations. The amendment concerning the limitation of the cities more specifically defines what are the limits of Panama and Colon in relation to the canal zone. The harbor amendment gives the United States control of the harbors for the purpose of improving.

THE CZAR'S ASSURANCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—The Czar's assurance given at the Winter Palace January 14th on the occasion of the New Year's reception that he desires and intended to do all in his power to maintain peace in the Far East, is regarded by the foreign diplomats as a hostage given to the world for the preservation of peace, while the guarantee that Russia will recognize the open ports and other concessions will, it is thought, place the cause of a rupture on Japan. Most of the newspapers here join in the pacific chorus, one paper remarking

The following items are from the Maui News of Saturday:

Puunene Mill is now running day and night, and is turning out about 240 tons of sugar per day.

Ex-Supervisor Lucas, now on Maui, says that nine days in office should be enough to satisfy any reasonable man for his lifetime.

D. H. Kahauillo announces himself in advance as candidate for senator from Maui on the Home Rule ticket. Kahauillo has not yet been heard from.

Jas. L. Coke was elected chief and Jas. N. K. Keola secretary of the fire company organized in Wailuku last Monday evening.

Land Commissioner J. W. Pratt came to Maui this week to look after government land affairs, and his trip included a visit to Polipoli springs.

The marriage of Gertrude Kiba, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. King of Wailuku, to William Seal of Honolulu is announced for February 14, at the Church of the Holy Innocents, Lahaina.

Mrs. E. Shearer of Treka Cal. and her daughter, Mrs. D. B. Worthington, of Beloit, Wisconsin, are visiting Wailuku as the guests of Mrs. G. B. Robertson.

Geo. O. Cooper of Hana has severed his connection with Grinbeam & Co. and has been succeeded by Mr. George Watt, formerly of Kahului.

Ned Kraeger, the big-armed Maui pitcher, has received an offer to go to Honolulu and pitch for the Maile-Ilmas during the coming ball season.

THOUGHT WAR HAD BROKEN OUT

In the absence of an afternoon cablegram service yesterday the wholesale stop-overs from the America Maru, gave rise to the belief with many people that war had broken out between Japan and Russia and that the passengers had no desire to continue a voyage on a vessel which might have Russian shells ricochetting about it before Japan was reached. The reason for the wholesale stop-overs was that the people wanted to have a good look at Hawaii and decided to remain over in Honolulu for a week or so.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN-BALM is one of the best and most effective liniments on the market for the cure of sprains, bruises and rheumatic pains. This is the universal verdict of all who have tried it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MUST GIVE MORE TIME

Federal Clerks to
Work Until
4:30.

Federal government employees in Honolulu and in all parts of the Islands must work a half an hour longer every week than usual. The business day in future will close at 4:30 instead of at 4.

Collector of Customs Estabrook has just issued an order to the employees in his department, requiring all clerks on and after February 1, to work from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with a half hour for luncheon, and on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without an allowance for luncheon.

The regulation covering the hours of labor is as follows:

Hours of labor of all clerks and other employees, of whatever grade or class, in the Treasury Department, except those required by law or regulation to work more than seven hours a day, extended from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon. On Saturdays during the months of July, August and September, the hours of labor will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., without allowance for luncheon.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury Department has promulgated the order for increased hours, or rather living up to the regulation, as follows:

Treasury Department, Jan. 9, 1904.
To officers and employees of the Treasury Department and others concerned.

Attention is called to the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 15, 1898, which provides as follows:

It shall be the duty of the heads of the several executive departments, in the interest of the public service to require of all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class, in their respective departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or executive order. Provided, That the heads of the departments may, by special order, stating the reason, further extend the hours of service of any clerk or employee in their departments respectively, but in case of an extension it shall be without additional compensation.

In order more effectually to comply with the above provision of law, it is hereby ordered:

1. On and after Monday, January 11, 1904, the hours of labor for all clerks and other employees of whatever grade or class in this department, except those now required by law or regulation to work more than seven hours a day, will be from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., with an allowance of one-half hour for luncheon.

2. The foregoing provision will apply to all Saturdays except during the months of July, August, and September. During those months the hours of labor on Saturdays, unless otherwise ordered, will be from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. without an allowance for luncheon.

The change in hours has affected Washington, with its army of clerks, to such an extent that the whole schedule of business, social and diplomatic life, will have to be altered. Washington is a city of traditions. The time-honored 5 o'clock dinner of Washington, will of necessity have to be changed to 5:30. This will disarrange the hours of closing business houses. They formerly had two hours in which to receive the patronage of the clerks. Instead of closing at 5 they will hereafter close at 6:30.

In the official social life, afternoon functions will have to be held later in attendance.

OTHER GOVERNORS WANT A SALARY LIKE CARTER'S

Following are extracts from a debate in the House of Representatives on January 14:

Mr. Wilson of Arizona: Mr. Speaker, the amendment offered yesterday was not to increase the salary of the governor of this Territory, but to increase the appropriation so as to cover the salary allowed by law. The law of the land gives to the governor of Arizona \$3,500 a year; and I say it is not enough. Governor Brodie has today services to perform such as are required of scarcely any governor of any of the States because of the many reports, etc., that are required from him by the Federal Government; in addition to his duties in attending to the government of the people of the Territory. In area and in the amount of official business that Territory is beyond almost any of the States. The salary allowed by law is \$2,500. If the law is right—and Congress passed the law—then it is right to pay the salary, for it would be a farce to say that the law gives you something and the Appropriation Committee takes it away. The law is either right or wrong, and the law gives it. The appropriation should be made to cover it, and that is all we ask.

Now, I understand it has been said that the governor gets a thousand dollars on the side. I want to say to the

gentleman who made that statement that he is mistaken. The thousand dollars on the side that is spoken of is a contingent fund, to be used for purposes not beneficial to the governor at all; to be used for the payment of rewards and things of that character. It does not attach to his salary at all or pay for his services in any respect. Therefore, I say, that can not accrue to him. It accrues to the public service, but not to him. If it is right to ignore a law, to refuse to pay the law's demand, to take away the requirements of the law, then it is right to vote down this amendment and say to the governor of Arizona, "You have it by law, but by the action of this House you shall not have it." I appeal to the fairness of the House for the payment of this honest demand. It is nothing more than a request to this House to comply with the demands of the law, and to give that which the law maintains and for which the law provider.

What does the governor of Porto Rico do more than the governor of Arizona? He is paid \$5,000 a year, and all of the duties imposed upon the governor of Arizona are not imposed upon him. The governor of Hawaii, sitting at home in Honolulu, is paid virtually \$5,000. We at home, coming under the law, who have maintained it, who have

(Continued on Page 6)

order that prominent office holders may have the opportunity to be present. Washington, as a whole, dislikes the change, and it was all due to a backwoods congressman fumbling among old regulations until he stumbled upon the one relative to the government's working hours. When he placed the matter before Attorney-General Knox, that official was reluctantly compelled to announce that every department in Washington was violating the regulation, and that thereafter it would have to be observed. The congressman who dug up the obnoxious regulation, now wishes he had kept his discovery to himself.

THE PALMER WOODS' POLITICAL RAID

It is said that the four Democratic committeemen who had Palmer Woods' name sent on for National Committee man, were Harvey Rhodes, Asche and Lické. On the evening when the entire committee met, two of the quartet, Lické and Asche, voted for McCarthy.

Col. McCarthy, when asked for his views on the matter, said:

"I have none. I was not a willing candidate for the place, but my friends insisted that I accept the nomination. I repeatedly told them that I was not in a position where I could leave my business and attend the convention, and urged them to name S. M. Damon. I would have been perfectly satisfied at that time or any other time, had I known that the committee or any part of it, desired to place some one else in nomination. After Damon, I had named Senator Woods."

"Had the committee desired to put any one else in nomination I would have stepped gracefully aside and put no obstacle in their path to put up some one else. That was what I wanted. But it was totally unnecessary to go about it in the manner they did."

NAHIKU STOCK SALE INCIDENT

The office of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., sustained a run of Nahiku Sugar Co.'s stockholders at its paying wicket yesterday. It was the occasion of the payment of forty cents in the dollar for Nahiku stock. A comical procession started the run. This formed at the office of Jas. F. Morgan, vice president of Nahiku Sugar Co., who joined in it accompanied by President W. H. Hoogs, Secretary H. Armitage, F. Lyman, John Onderkirk, Q. H. Barrey, C. Kaiser and, leading the van, Thos. F. McTigue carrying a sugar cane stalk. Morgan's office boy, ringing the auction bell, was some distance ahead as herald of the procession. Each of the marchers bore in hand a sugar bag marked "Nahiku A. Sugar."

Edward R. Adams of A. & B., on passing through the office spied the sugar cane and whipping out his knife proceeded to indulge his sweet tooth. Thus he sacrificed an interesting trophy to his appetite.

Nahiku plantation was abandoned, for various reasons, after it had incurred a considerable debt to Alexander & Baldwin, agents. Two years ago the company voted to lease the water rights of Nahiku, which are valuable, to Hans Plantation Co. This proposition failed of consummation, when the stockholders resigned themselves to the possession of certificates representing what they deemed practically "dead horse." At the recent annual meeting, the Nahiku stockholders were given to understand that Alexander & Baldwin stood ready to pay annual rent for the water rights. An alternative offered was the purchase of a majority of the stock at 40 cents in the dollar. The latter proposition was eagerly accepted by the majority in attendance.

If there ever was a well-guarded secret it was that of Marshal Hendry's intended trip to Japan to get Adachi. The existence here of a ring of white men, all of them profoundly interested in keeping Adachi away from Hawaiian courts, was well-known to the Marshal and he did not care to let these people hear of his mission. Preparations covering several weeks were quietly made for Hendry's departure. Then, on Friday afternoon an evening paper published the facts.

The only way the Marshal can account for the catastrophe is that a leakage occurred in a place where he went to make some financial arrangements.

The first observed effect of the publication is a statement made by Attorney Brooks that Adachi is in Hongkong, and cannot, therefore, be reached by Japanese extradition papers. Undeterred by this, however, Hendry will go ahead. If Adachi is not in Japan he will be followed, by virtue of new extradition papers, until he is caught. The United States means to have Adachi and get the truth from him about the elaborate system of Hawaiian inquiry of which he is believed to hold the secret.

PREPARE FOR CROUP.—The time wasted in sending for a physician when a child shows symptoms of the croup, often leads to fatal results. A reliable medicine and one that should always be kept in the home ready for immediate use is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It never fails and will prevent the attack if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy rough appears. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Berrien, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MARSHAL HENDRY WILL GO TO JAPAN FOR ADACHI

The United States has a very long arm in a fact which will be amply proven to a number of Japanese in Honolulu during the next few weeks. United States Marshal Eugene R. Hendry will leave for Japan on the steamer America Maru on Sunday with extradition papers for Adachi, the Japanese who gained considerable notoriety as secretary of the "Ten-Dollar-Club," an organization which was made for the purpose of importing women from Japan to this country and then assisting the importers from being convicted in the courts, also for the protection of Japanese gamblers whenever they should be charged with crime and to in other ways promote their disreputable work.

The large number of Japanese at present serving sentences in Oahu Prison bear testimony to the fact that the club was effectively broken up. An indictment was returned against F. M. Brooks, the attorney, with reference to his own alleged connection with the Japanese, and Adachi was wanted as a witness. About this time Adachi left Honolulu. He stowed away on a steamer for Japan and it has been stated that numerous people were interested in his return to his native land. The indictment against Mr. Brooks was later dismissed.

As soon as Adachi had left Hawaii the Federal authorities took steps to

secure his arrest on arrival in Japan and his extradition. He had been indicted for perjury in connection with testimony that he had given during the trials of members of the Ten-Dollar-Club. Cablegrams were sent to the Department of Justice at Washington and through diplomatic channels Japan was communicated with. As a result Adachi was arrested as he was attempting to escape from the steamer at Yokohama. He is being held there to await the arrival of Marshal Hendry with the extradition papers and it is expected that Mr. Hendry will be able to make the trip to Japan, secure the prisoner, and return to Hawaii by the first week in March.

The extradition documents are bulky. They contain original warrants, indictment, and various other matters connected with the case. There is a warrant for arrest by Marshal Hendry in Japan and the Japanese embassy at Washington have also attached to the document a statement guaranteeing to the Japanese government the correctness of the various signatures on the warrants, including those of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State John Hay, and others.

It is stated that this is the first time the United States has ever made use of its extradition treaty with Japan. A young son of Marshal Hendry will accompany him on the trip.

WAIMEA IS NEARLY SOLID AGAINST THE COUNTY LAW

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAIMEA, Jan. 25.—In Waimea there is almost unanimous opposition to County government. Whatever the feeling previously, the people, natives as well as whites, are disgusted with the County Act.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker ranch, says he is opposed to County government, and also that nearly all the voters in the district are against it. The workings of the County Act have disgusted everyone with that form of government. Supervisors appointed by the Governor is his idea of what the County form should be.

Frank Johnson, chairman of the District Road Board, is also opposed to County government. He says also that Joe Bell, the leading Hawaiian of Waimea, has also told him that he was opposed to it. Johnson's objection is that it places the reins of government in the hands of irresponsible persons. Though

there recently elected supervisors were fortunately all right, Mr. Johnson says that some of the men who wanted to be candidates were unfit for any position. It was only with great difficulty that these men were prevented from running. Mr. Johnson says also that the best natives do not want the government changed and that the poorer classes don't care one way or the other, and simply follow the lead of the office-seeking Hawaiians.

If there must be County government Waimea people want the form changed. They prefer to have the supervisors appointed by the Governor as provided in the Organic Act. And they want the whole Island of Hawaii to be made into but one county. At present the division is very inequitable as to taxes. East Hawaii, if there are to be two counties, wants Hamakua district added to it. And Waimea wants to be the County seat.

L. M.

HONOLULU JAP MURDERS HIS WIFE

HONOKAA, Jan. 25.—A Japanese killed his wife here today and Sheriff Andrews is now trailing the murderer with bloodhounds.

The Jap, Futsugoto by name, stabbed the woman to death, with a long knife. When found she was dead, with a dozen different wounds in her heart.

Sheriff Andrews was notified at Waimea, where he fortunately happened to be, having just returned from a trip with Gov. Carter. He immediately ordered his bloodhounds sent from Hilo and went to Honokaa to take charge of the man-hunt.

The murder was particularly bold. The man's wife was in the Rickard's dining room at the time. Miss Ethel Rickard was with her when the desperate man entered and with knife in hand attempted to stab his wife. Miss Rickard bravely threw herself in front of the murderer and prevented him from reaching the Japanese woman.

She was not strong enough, however, and Futsugoto, thrust her aside, and stabbed his wife to death. He then fled towards the Horner place. Miss Rickard is almost prostrated with nervousness.

GOV. CARTER BUTTED BY A WILD BULL

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAIMEA, Jan. 25.—Gov. Carter was butted by a wild bull on the Parker ranch in the paddock today. The Governor with Mr. Atkinson, Forester Homer, Sheriff Brown, A. W. Carter and Damon was assisting the cowboys in driving wild cattle into the paddock—about ten miles from Waimea.

The herd, some 300 in number, had been driven into the paddock by cowboys, and the wild cattle were a tribe rollosome and dangerous. Governor Carter and Forester Homer were a hundred feet away from the herd when a bull suddenly broke away from the herd and charged directly on Forester Homer. Homer's horse side stepped and the bull then charged on the Governor. Carter was a little slow in getting started and the bull crashed into him. The two animals met, but the blow from the bull was only a glancing one, striking Carter's left leg just below the knee. The knee was quite badly bruised but the Governor avoided any further goring. The cowboys rushed to the rescue and lassoed the vicious brute and in a few seconds he was tied hard and fast to a tree.

Governor Carter also distinguished himself in the drive by lassoing a wild steer and landing him safely in the paddock. One of the Hawaiian cowboys came near being killed during the run. His horse stumbled, and the steer the Hawaiian had at the end of his rope charged upon him. The man laid down and the steer ran over him. Another cowboy then lassoed the recalcitrant animal.

L. M.

DOWIE AND THE SALVATIONISTS

The appearance of six members of the Salvation Army on the Sonoma, on their way to Honolulu, was displeasing to the prophet of Zion City. Lively times are likely to take place on the Sonoma before the vessel reaches the Hawaiian Islands. Dowie has no love for the Salvation Army, and he takes every opportunity of denouncing General Booth, and his followers.

The Salvation lads and lasses who sailed on the Sonoma declared that Dowie and his deadmen were "brands to be plucked from the burning fire," and announced their intention of winning the Elijah and his staff from their path of money-making for selfish gain and enrolling them in the ranks of those who toil in the gutter to help the fallen.

Captain C. F. Herriman of the Sonoma says he will maintain discipline among his passengers on the voyage to Honolulu, and if there is any trouble he will take a hand in the master.

The guilt of Hugh Craig, the insurance man who desires to recover the sum of \$1700 from Dowie for money advanced to him some years ago, did not worry the "Elijah" or delay his departure. No steps were taken to get Dowie to put up bonds before he left the country.—Call.

SMALL FARM INDUSTRY

Hilo Agricultural Society's Good Progress.

Professor H. W. Henshaw made the following report of the work of the Agricultural Society of Hilo to the Farmer's Institute:

The Agricultural Society of Hilo entered life about a year and a half ago and now has a membership of 42. If its existence may be said to have been inspired by Mr. Jared Smith, and if the Society owes its origin to the same general ideas and purposes to which is due the Honolulu organization, its steady growth and the increasing interest in its meetings may fairly be ascribed to the zeal and fostering care of its President, Mr. Charles Furneaux, to whom the Society owes much, including its place of meeting.

ITS AIMS PRACTICAL.

From the nature of its membership, which is largely composed of practical farmers, the aims of the Hilo Society are chiefly, if not wholly, practical, and the papers read at its meetings and the problems propounded by its members for solution concern the everyday work of the farm. The theories of the chemist and the agriculturist have little interest for the generality of its members except in so far as they may be directly applied to the production of farm stuff. For the results of scientifically conducted experiments and for theories shaped into practical directions, its members look to Honolulu and the papers of the Experiment Station here are sought by them with eagerness, read with interest, and practically applied so far as possible.

The regular meetings of the Society are quarterly, but during the past year the Society has held eight regular and special meetings for the transaction of business and the reading of papers. The usual plan of procedure is for the president to designate individuals to prepare papers upon specified topics, the reading of which is usually followed by interesting discussions and a comparison of individual experiences. By this method the practical advantages are sought of the dissemination of information among the members, the comparison of results attained by similar or by unlike methods to those indicated by the reader of the paper, and a record of successes and failures.

THE FEDERAL STATION.

Some such method as the above would seem to be almost a necessity under the conditions attending Hawaiian agriculture. In these Islands almost every form of farming is more or less, of an experiment, and even the ones that have been the longest tried and the most successful, as for instance the cane culture and the raising of tobacco, are now subject to somewhat changed conditions and to newly-imported diseases which in great degree must modify earlier methods of cultivation. Surely if there is any region in all the broad domain of Uncle Sam which needs an active Experiment Station it is the Hawaiian Archipelago. That we have such a station—active in experiment, accurate in results—is due to the broad and enlightened policy of the national Department of Agriculture, and there is no reason to doubt that under the intelligent direction of its present chief, with his corps of able assistants, all that can be done for Hawaiian agriculture by scientific experimentation will be done.

The topic of forage grasses for Hawaii occupied the attention of the Society at one of its meetings, and Mr. H. E. Kelsey read a paper containing many valuable facts in relation thereto as to the results of his own experiments in Kaiwihi and those of others elsewhere in the island. Some of the members of the Society have experimented in a small way in the cultivation of the "Japanese" ginger plant. Enough has been done to show that large crops can be grown in Puna and Olaa, but the price quoted to the growers of a cent and a half per pound for the green root seems to be prohibitive of all profit.

The above represent some of the more important subjects which have appeared in the Society's proceedings during the past year, but without doubt the most valuable part of its functions is less in the preparation and reading of set papers than in the bringing together of men interested in the same pursuits and in the informal interchange of ideas regarding the above and kindred topics.

It is the earnest hope of the Hilo Agricultural Society that it may do its part in the utilization of the experiments inaugurated in Honolulu and in the dissemination and practical application of the methods and ideas approved by the central Experiment Station.

GROWING BANANA INDUSTRY.

Passing from the general aims of the Hilo Society to its more special work of the past year, it may be said that the subject of banana raising, the

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Established at the Postoffice of Honolulu.

H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager.

TUESDAY : FEBRUARY 1

THE VALUE OF HAWAII.

The Delegate from Arizona has informed Congress that Hawaii is of slight economic value to the United States in that it does not return what it cost, "having no mines or public lands to dispose of."

A glance at the reports of the Treasury Department would have informed the cactus statesman that the Customs receipts at the port of Honolulu for the year ending June 30, 1893, were \$1,193,677.83, making Honolulu the eleventh port of fiscal importance in the United States.

The internal revenue receipts of the Territory of Hawaii, for the same period were \$40,000.52.

The sales of postage stamps in the Territory were about \$64,000.

The net receipts of the United States Government from Hawaii for the last fiscal year were \$1,297,765.36.

So much for the gain to the Treasury from Hawaii. This Territory cost the Federal Government \$4,000,000 at the time it was annexed and \$1,000,000 in the settlement of fire claims. The full sum has already been paid back to the United States since annexation and will be paid over and over again every four years less a few months.

As for the Arizona miners their yield is overmatched by that of the Hawaiian cane fields which produced, in the last year, a value of \$25,210,684.

FARMER'S LITTLE FOE.

Is it a melancholy tale of a promising venture in small farming come to grief from a minute enemy as a unit, out in its tribal strength a conquering army that leaves a track of desolation behind it, the account the Advertiser's staff correspondent with the Governor's party gives of the visitation of the cut-worm to the fertile district of Waimea.

The California colony of farmers at Wahala on this island had full knowledge of the danger from the cut-worm, but they also knew of methods for circumventing the pest. These had relation to selection of what to plant, and in what manner and time. It is presumed that these California farmers put such methods into execution, for that account from Wahala, much less any sounding of a retreat.

With regard to subsoil pests, an interesting discovery is reported in a literary periodical of late date. The article is not at hand at this writing, but the substance of the story is as follows: An electrician engaged in some work placed an ingot under ground in his garden to cool the metal. There was an electric connection with the ingot and, the first thing the electrician knew, all sorts of bugs and crawlers began to come up from about the roots of plants. This gave the man an idea. He planted several electrodes at equal distances in the garden and, connecting them with a battery, poured in a strong current of electricity. The result was both comical and instructive. From all over the surface, for a considerable radius, about each electrode, there emerged myriads of creatures gliding and creeping away from the plants upon whose vital juices they had been fattening. It was complete riddance of pests for the time being.

There is hardly anything that cannot be done with electricity these times, judging from the variety of applications in different sciences to which practice as well as theory is putting the subtle agent, but there is nothing for which more people would rise up and call it the greatest modern gift to man than its proving an economical and effective destroyer of the enemies of useful vegetation.

The Hawdian Legislature helps those who properly, as well as otherwise, help themselves. It is marvelous that Hilo, with so much value in combustible property as it has had for many years, should not long ago have provided itself with efficient fire-fighting apparatus.

Even the Chinese merchants of Honolulu splendidly equipped an engine company of their own in the former volunteer fire department. And the Legislature cheerfully built it a house—the finest in town before the new central fire station was erected. There is little doubt that Hilo would have been speedily reimbursed by almost any Legislature that ever sat here for any similar expenditure it made for its protection. The Hilo papers are complaining of the breach of a promise of the Territorial authorities to send a chemical engine to their town. It is probably only delay from the same circumstances arising out of the County Act muddle, that have been holding up many public undertakings.

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THE COLOMBIAN TRACO.

In reference to the Panama canal, it seems that Colombia is unable to speak without committing a new blunder. The latest diplomatic phase of the controversy is conclusive on this point. On December 20th, 1893, General Bayas, lately elected President of Colombia, under the inspiration of a few Democratic malcontents, who do not represent their own party, if they have one, virtually charged the United States with bad faith and attributed the defeat of the first treaty by the Colombian Senate to the fact that Minister Beaupre had declared that it must be accepted without amendment.

The reply of Secretary Hay, who has exhibited a great patience and tact, is dated January 5th, 1894, and, though couched in moderate language, is absolutely crushing. Mr. Hay went over the whole case and resented the false imputations against our government.

But his argument, based on the treaty of 1846 with New Granada, the predecessor of Colombia, which succeeded to its obligations, not only reiterates the unanswerable points in President Roosevelt's annual message, but shows that the object of that treaty, understood and expressed at the time, was to provide for the permanent opening of the Isthmus of Panama to the traffic of the world, with the United States as the guarantor.

This "great design," as he terms it, and as he proves, could only be fulfilled by this government, and after referring to the manner of the rejection of the treaty, which is now fully understood by the American people, he impressively states the fact that, having completely gained its independence without bloodshed, and established its autonomy, the United States had to choose between the new republic, which respected the treaty of 1846 and recognized the necessity for the canal, and Colombia, which had disregarded its legal obligations to this country and its moral obligations to civilization itself.

Upon the judgment and action of the United States, Mr. Hay adds "the powers of the world have set the seal of their approval."

Senator Morgan and his coadjutors, who have objected to the new treaty, have set at defiance public opinion, not only in the United States, but everywhere else where public opinion exists. The simultaneous proposal to annex Panama and to construct the Nicaraguan canal can only be treated as a weak satire or a stupid joke. The American people want one canal and not two, and they are definitely committed, through and behind the administration, to the completion of the work on the Isthmus of Panama.

Finally we have the quadrennial attack upon the fiscal and economic policies of the Government. In President Cleveland's time it was an assault upon the protective tariff; in the Bryan campaign it was an assault on the basis of the currency. Cleveland, being elected, gave the country some years of hard times, capital retreating to its shell under the threat of free trade, leaving labor unemployed. Had Bryan won, there would have been another cyclone of adversity. In some form or other the peril reappears every fourth year. Naturally capital feels uncertainty of ground but it knows no way to make the underpinning firmer. If it stays it must take its chances. But when it gets its multi-millions it shows an increasing tendency to take them abroad. Mr. Van Alen, Mr. Astor and Mr. Morgan are types of this class and it is, economically speaking, a pity to lose them.

SENATOR MORGAN AND HIS COADJUTORS.

As yet the Dowie church has not created a hymnology of its own but it has borrowed one from the other churches, taking some of the best of the spiritual songs of liturgical and evangelical bodies. The hymns printed in these columns yesterday is familiar to the Christian world, having been written by Bishop Heber in 1821. "The Water of Life," "O, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing" and Luther's "Judgment Hymn" are numbered among the musical assets of Zion, though Dowie often gave them out when, in his younger days, he was a Congregational minister.

CRIME ON THE STAGE.

The spectacle of Gabrielle Bompard reenacting the murder for which she served time in France renders it especially gratifying that an English court

has made the pardon of Mrs. Maybrick conditional upon her retirement from public view. She is not to go on the stage, to lecture or to write a book with her crime as the theme. If she does the prison will open for her again.

Such a chasm as the English judge

has taken might not be lawful in free

America but if it were, crime would

become somewhat less attractive than it is to weak minds.

It is undeniable that the stage, by introducing the James boys in their border melodramas and by putting ex-convicts through safe-breaking scenes, has gone far to stimulate a latent spirit of crime in young men of the hoodlum class.

Holding up trains on the mimic boards is made to seem as romantic and chivalrous as the adventures of Robin Hood or Friar Tuck, while safe-cracking seems to be a short and adventurous road to wealth, with the pit cheering lustily and women smiling from the boxes. People who watch

such things say that any new form of

stage suicide is soon followed by a

wave of such crimes in real life.

May it not be that the appearance of a

Bompard reenacting her tragedy and of a Maybrick appealing for a

sympathy which she so little deserves?

What would do much to promote the arts of

the stage and the poisoner?

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MONTHLY GARDEN CALENDAR

BASED ON 1902-1903 AND JAN., 1904. PLANTINGS AT KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL FARM, KALIHI, HONOLULU, U. S. A.

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	
Sow in a well drained, sheltered location for trans-planting: Artichoke Asparagus Broccoli Brussels Sprouts Cabbage Cauliflower Celery Collards Egg-Plant Kale Okra Parsley Peppers Rhubarb Tomatoes Herbs	Duplicate all sowings which may have failed in January and in addition plant in open field provided ground permits working: Beans (all varieties) Sweet Corn Cucumbers Endive Horse Radish (Roots) Lettuce Mustard and Water Melons Onions Pumpkins Parsnips Potatoes Spinach Squash Roma Beans Swiss Chard (Sea-kale) On well drained land, of a sandy nature even in exposed situations plant on ridges unrooted cuttings of Sweet Potatoes	All seeds and plants sown and planted during January and February may be duplicated in March with good results, especially if the breeding months were excessively wet and windy does March planting promises well. This is a good time to transplant. Also sow main crop of beans, sweet corn, melons, pumpkins, etc.	March recommendations apply to April, though insect pests now begin to put in appearance.	Beans, corn and the melon tribe thrive from May. Plantings provided ample water is available for irrigation, and the insect pests are kept down. NOTE: On May 1st, 1903, the following vegetables were harvested at Kamehameha School: beets, carrots, sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, squash (in variety), Swiss chard, sweet potatoes, young onions, tomatoes, etc.	Beans and squash (of the latter, the hard skinned sorts) do fairly well from June sowings. Arhs (green and black) makes it difficult to grow corn at this season. Tomatoes begin to show w. effects of the fly, likewise tender-skinned squash.	Little or no planting is done during July at Kamehameha. Last of the summer crops have been harvested, pest ridden, burned and the surface ground plowed under and left in the rough or partly to velvet beans if you A previously followed patch might be sown to beans and possibly corn and squash.	August is a good month to give the major part of the vegetable garden a vacation. Excessive watering and cropping have compacted and tired the land. Plow up and leave the rough or partly to velvet beans if you have a patch of light soil that can be spared for four or five months, plant to sweet potatoes; they will withstand all kinds of winter weather, protect the soil from washing and produce a good crop of tubers.	To have squash and pumpkins also sweet corn on Thanksgiving Day, now perhaps a small patch of sweet corn to Christmas; beets, carrots, radish, turnips, turnip roots, onions and Swiss chard may be planted every month in the garden, a little sub-soil is brought to the surface, two weeks of sunshine might be had for the table during Nov. and Dec.	"None but quick maturing crops should be planted from now on, excepting perhaps a small patch of sweet corn to Christmas; beets, carrots, radish, turnips, turnip roots, onions and Swiss chard may be planted every month in the garden, a little sub-soil is brought to the surface, two weeks of sunshine might be had for the table during Nov. and Dec.	If you have a patch of light soil that can be spared for four or five months, plant to sweet potatoes; they will withstand all kinds of winter weather, protect the soil from washing and produce a good crop of tubers.	December is a busy month at Kamehameha Farm. Our land has now been turned to mellow soil and seems eager for new laborers. Turnip roots, turnips, turnip roots, onions and Swiss chard, radish, carrots, beans, sweet corn, lettuce, radish, squash, Swiss chard, turnips, papaya, and bananas, etc.	Jack Morgan, convicted of seduction, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Robinson to imprisonment at hard labor for one year. His bond on motion for a new trial was fixed at \$100.
Dwarf Beans Beets Carrots Sweet Corn Cucumbers (a few) Lettuce Peas Radish Onions Turnips Along water courses: Cress	On mixed beds of porous soil sheltered from winds, sow without trans-planting: Sweet Corn Cucumbers Endive Horse Radish (Roots) Lettuce Mustard and Water Melons Onions Pumpkins Parsnips Potatoes Spinach Squash Roma Beans Swiss Chard (Sea-kale)	On well drained land, of a sandy nature even in exposed situations plant on ridges unrooted cuttings of Sweet Potatoes	March recommendations apply to April, though insect pests now begin to put in appearance.	Beans, corn and the melon tribe thrive from May. Plantings provided ample water is available for irrigation, and the insect pests are kept down. NOTE: On May 1st, 1903, the following vegetables were harvested at Kamehameha School: beets, carrots, sweet corn, cabbage, lettuce, squash (in variety), Swiss chard, sweet potatoes, young onions, tomatoes, etc.	Beans and squash (of the latter, the hard skinned sorts) do fairly well from June sowings. Arhs (green and black) makes it difficult to grow corn at this season. Tomatoes begin to show w. effects of the fly, likewise tender-skinned squash.	Little or no planting is done during July at Kamehameha. Last of the summer crops have been harvested, pest ridden, burned and the surface ground plowed under and left in the rough or partly to velvet beans if you have a patch of light soil that can be spared for four or five months, plant to sweet potatoes; they will withstand all kinds of winter weather, protect the soil from washing and produce a good crop of tubers.	August is a good month to give the major part of the vegetable garden a vacation. Excessive watering and cropping have compacted and tired the land. Plow up and leave the rough or partly to velvet beans if you have a patch of light soil that can be spared for four or five months, plant to sweet potatoes; they will withstand all kinds of winter weather, protect the soil from washing and produce a good crop of tubers.	To have squash and pumpkins also sweet corn on Thanksgiving Day, now perhaps a small patch of sweet corn to Christmas; beets, carrots, radish, turnips, turnip roots, onions and Swiss chard may be planted every month in the garden, a little sub-soil is brought to the surface, two weeks of sunshine might be had for the table during Nov. and Dec.	"None but quick maturing crops should be planted from now on, excepting perhaps a small patch of sweet corn to Christmas; beets, carrots, radish, turnips, turnip roots, onions and Swiss chard may be planted every month in the garden, a little sub-soil is brought to the surface, two weeks of sunshine might be had for the table during Nov. and Dec.	If you have a patch of light soil that can be spared for four or five months, plant to sweet potatoes; they will withstand all kinds of winter weather, protect the soil from washing and produce a good crop of tubers.	December is a busy month at Kamehameha Farm. Our land has now been turned to mellow soil and seems eager for new laborers. Turnip roots, turnips, turnip roots, onions and Swiss chard, radish, carrots, beans, sweet corn, lettuce, radish, squash, Swiss chard, turnips, papaya, and bananas, etc.	Jack Morgan, convicted of seduction, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Robinson to imprisonment at hard labor for one year. His bond on motion for a new trial was fixed at \$100.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and retracted to say he had sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1884.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITH GOUT, HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta states: "Two doses completed, cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles is 14d., 2s. 6d. and is 6d. by all chemists.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, J. T. DAVESPORT LIMITED, LONDON.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt, which has been commented upon in these columns, has been fortified in every particular by the departmental reports. Secretary Cortelyou's report from the Department of Commerce and Labor, which includes the Bureau of Labor, under the immediate management of Carroll D. Wright, the permanent Census Bureau, under Dr. North, the Immigration Bureau, under Mr. Sargent, the Corporations Bureau, under Mr. Garfield, the Statistical Bureau, under Mr. Austin, and the Light-house Board and other subsidiary bodies, clearly and impressively affirms the accuracy of the message in emphasizing the vast importance of this addition to our governmental machinery. The Department of Justice, in which the treatment of naturalization frauds, of illegal trusts and of corporations engaged in Interstate Commerce is elaborated, is another confirmation of the systematic energy and successful handling of great issues and of intricate details by the present Administration. All the reports are in line with those specifically mentioned and, severally combined, attest the unprecedented advancement of our national interests and of Americanism as a rising factor in modern civilization. The stupendous operations of our government may be illustrated by the single fact that the Pension Department, under Commissioner Ware, shows 996,545 pensioners on the roll, and this number is a reduction from the enrolment of the previous year.

If, as he will be, President Roosevelt is renominated, he will certainly be elected. The superficial movements in the Presidential years have only a slight bearing upon the ultimate result. American citizens are little affected by rookeries and by noise. The elections of last fall, which was an off year for the party in power, showed little political change, except in the reactions in States in which the Republican party, through local causes, had been temporarily displaced. The Republican plurality in Ohio was 115,000, in Pennsylvania 280,471, in Iowa, 20,602, in Nebraska 9000 and in Colorado 10,000. These are representative States and are referred to for that reason. The important lesson of all recent elections has been the steady trend towards Western ascendancy.

Mr. Roosevelt will receive a majority of the votes of honest and intelligent citizens of both and all parties, which invariably control in presidential campaigns, because, without seeking to do otherwise than right, he has pleased the best elements in our population, impressed with the reviving political morality of the Twentieth Century. He will be largely supported by that numerous and thoughtful class of Democrats, who parted from their organization in 1896, and more completely in 1900. These are citizens who believe that principle should govern politics, and who, though recognizing the need of occasional and temporary concessions for the sake of harmony, could not be induced to follow spurious leaders or European platforms. It is well understood that there is a point where party consistency becomes logical and practical inconsistency, and that point was reached in the socialistic platforms of the Democratic organization in 1896 and in 1900 and in the man placed in nomination. Mr. Bryan, who has just completed his European tour and experienced the equal hospitality of this

foreign relations.

The internal administration of public affairs has been equally successful, and, in its rigid adherence to law and in its enforcement of official integrity, has fully met the demands of the public. The annual message of President

Administration towards all Americans of respectable personal character, has declared in substance that no man who voted for Palmer in 1896 can receive the nomination this year. Whether this special inhibition be observed or disregarded, the Democracy will not at this time be effectively consolidated. There are too many discordant and turbulent factions to be consulted, and the time has not come for successful reconstruction. Mr. Cleveland might have been a strong candidate, but he places his Americanism on too high a plane to aspire to a third term. There is no available statesman to fill his place.

Mr. Roosevelt will be elected and the ordinary Republican majority, which the prosperous times and his administrative capacity would have secured, will be augmented by an unusually large non-partisan vote.

MANY DRINKS FOR A DOLLAR.

In the United States the Mexican dollar has an exchange value of 90 cents. In Mexico the American silver dollar has the same value. On the frontier of the United States, where Texas joins Mexico, there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man buys a ten cent drink of whiskey at the American saloon and pays for it with an American silver dollar, receiving a Mexican silver dollar in change. With this he crosses the border, goes into a Mexican saloon, hands over the Mexican dollar for a ten cent drink and receives an American dollar in change. It is evident that the limit of his purchasing power is the length of time he can stand. He finally wakes up with a bad headache and the American dollar with which he started. Who paid for the whiskey?—London Daily Express.

ECONOMY is the surest road to wealth but there is nothing gained by neglecting a cough or cold. Buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and cure it before pneumonia develops. It will be economy in the end. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Sympathetic Friend—"What's the row, old man? Don't you like the ship's fare?" Suffering Editor—"Oh, it isn't that I don't like it! The rejection of anything does not necessarily imply that it is lacking in merit; any one of a number of reasons may render a contribution unsuited to our present uses." —Ex.

BOTTLED SUNSHINE

Scott's Emulsion brings sunshine to the entire system of the consumptive.

All life is sunshine. The sun pouring its rays into the plant combines earth, water and air into new plant tissue. Sunshine stored up in the plant is its life.

The animal changes plant tissue into animal tissue, changes the stored up sunshine of plant life into animal life.

Fat contains more stored up sunshine than any other form of animal tissue. This is why Scott's Emulsion of pure cod liver oil is literally bottled sunshine, full of rich nourishment and new life for the consumptive.

We send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BROWNE, 499 Park Street, New York

BATTLE WITH THE CUT WORM ON WAIMEA PLAINS

Hard Luck in Small Farming Which May be Terminated by the Introduction of the American Swallow...Millions of Pests.

[Staff Correspondence.]

WAIMEA, Jan. 25.—Waimea is the ideal place for small farmers—the soil is rich, water is plenty, fruits and vegetables grow well, but until the time of the United States, where Texas joins Mexico, there are two saloons, one on each side of the frontier. A man buys a ten cent drink of whiskey at the American saloon and pays for it with an American silver dollar, receiving a Mexican silver dollar in change.

There are a dozen homesteads in the Waimea plains, and there is land in plenty—and of fine quality, for home-seekers, but the cut-worm is in the way. There are millions of them, and millions of them have been slaughtered, but for every one that is killed it seems as if a dozen takes its place. Men from the Experiment Station have visited the place and prescribed a cure, but the remedy is not effective. It is a pity, too, for if the cut-worm is once gotten rid of, Waimea will become the garden spot of the islands.

Small farming has been tried on the plains—by practical farmers too; men who knew their business, and men who were willing to spend their money on what proved to be a costly experiment.

Long of California came down with an Italian; a practical gardener and he put several thousands of dollars into the farm. The first year he planted just a few acres in cabbages, rhubarb and small vegetables. That year he made it a success and made money. His cabbages were marketed in Honolulu at a profit. Wilder's Steamship Co. made him a special rate of \$2.50 a ton, which is half the regular rate, and he shipped hundreds of magnificent cabbages to Honolulu every week.

The next year, encouraged by his first success, he planted twenty acres in cabbages, rhubarb, corn, turnips and other vegetables. Then the cut-worms came. They ate up his cabbages, they devoured his turnips, they bored into his corn. And when they attacked his rhubarb he was ready to give up. Last year he left the place, abandoned his farm and it is now leased to Japanese who grow vegetables for themselves and have kept the worms away from the rhubarb. The rhubarb is still being marketed in Honolulu.

Some time before that also a good deal of Waimea land was put in strawberries. The berries were fine, sweet flavored and luscious and they were canned for marketing. As much as a hundred pounds a day were canned and shipped to Honolulu. Then the roads became impassable, the berries could not be shipped to market and the enterprise was abandoned.

The cut-worms do not attack strawberries here, the roads are fairly good and there is a chance for a practical man to make strawberry cultivation a success again.

F. W. Carter, manager of the Parker Ranch, also experimented with small farming. He planted corn. One year it did well, but the next year the cut-worms destroyed the young plants.

Altogether the Parker ranch has spent several thousand dollars in experiments and the present policy offers every encouragement to the small farmer.

Several attempts have been made to get rid of the unwelcome pest. Paris green has been tried and is a partial success. One suggestion made by D. L. Van Dine was the digging of holes or trenches about the planted fields. This was tried and a ditch six feet deep and two feet wide was filled with millions of the worms—almost to the top.

But the winged moth or butterfly deposited its eggs within the fields and the worms were as numerous as ever.

Manager Carter suggests one experiment which has never been tried—the introduction of the swallow and this remedy may yet be the means which will rid the country of the destructive pest.

LOUIS MEYERS.

DAMAGE SUIT.

Judge Gear yesterday began the trial of the Capital Building Co. vs. Henry Waterhouse & Co. Kinney, McClaran & Cooper for plaintiff; Smith & Lewis for defendant. The following are the jurors: H. E. Webster, R. W. Davis, J. M. Webb, R. H. Worrell, E. P. Chaplin, S. Hoffman, Jr., M. J. Carroll, George Kalalauhi, J. J. Sullivan, John Edwards, C. P. Osborne and Alex. Lyle. This is a suit for damages on breach of contract, the particulars of which appeared in the Advertiser a few days ago.

JUDGE GEAR'S CHAMBERS.

Judge Gear granted the petition of Sam E. Woolley, administrator of the estate of Makane, deceased, for leave to sell real estate. A. G. M. Robertson appeared for petitioner.

V. O. Teixeira et al. vs. American Dry Goods Association et al., accounting was continued until Friday. H. E. Hightower for complainant; A. S. Hartwell and H. E. Bigelow for respondents.

J. A. Cummings, represented by R. D. Mead, as counsel, was appointed administrator of the estate of Kahalewai Cummings, deceased, under \$500 bond.

Henry Smith, administrator of the estate of W. H. McGregor, had his account approved and his discharge granted by Judge Gear.

Judge Gear yesterday further continued the habeas corpus case of Fumakochi Tatsumori till 8:30 this morning. He continued the Goto habeas corpus case until 8:30 tomorrow.

CRIMINALS SENTENCED

Two Indictments Quashed for Faults.

Judge Morgan, convicted of seduction, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Robinson to imprisonment at hard labor for one year. His bond on motion for a new trial was fixed at \$100.

Judge Robinson sentenced Domingo Ferreira, who pleaded guilty of assault and battery, to pay a fine of \$5 and costs.

Judge Robinson excused all of his jurors until Monday morning next.

CHICKEN STEALING CASE.

The indictment of Fugita for larceny second degree was quashed on demurrer, and the defendant held to await further action of the grand jury. Peters for prosecution; Watson for defendant. The ground of the motion was that the alleged facts as set out in the indictment did not constitute any offense known to the law of the Territory of Hawaii.

The grand jury presented that Fugita, on November 30, 1903, "unlawfully did steal, take and carry away certain things of marketable and salable value, to wit: certain fowl, to wit, six (6) hens and one (1) rooster, each of the value of one (1) dollars, together of the aggregate value of seven (7) dollars, of the goods, chattels and property of one Kapuhiill then and there being found, and did then and there and thereby commit the offense of larceny in the second degree."

IMPERIAL LIME

10¢ per Can.

The best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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Commission Merchants**SUGAR FACTORS**

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The Ewa Plantation Company.

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Western Centrifugals.

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ance Company, of Boston.

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Accumulated Funds \$23,976,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

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Reduction of Rates.

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OF HARTFORD.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**THERAPION.**

This successful

remedy in the Continental Hospitals by Riedel,

Wolff, Joliet, Veilpot, and others, combined all

the remedies to be sought in a medicine of

THERAPION. No. 1, for the cure of

various diseases, especially those of the heart,

kidneys, pain in the back, and

various affections, affording prompt relief where

all tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood,

various diseases, especially those of the heart,

kidneys, pain in the back, and

various affections, affording prompt relief where

all tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 3, for exhaustion, sleep-

lessness, nervousness, anxiety, worry,

overwork, &c. It possesses

enormous power in restoring strength and vigor to

those suffering from the overactive influences of

heat, in sub-tropical climates.

THERAPION is sold by the principal

pharmaceutical firms throughout the world.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle, \$4.00. In order

to secure the three numbers, send

order to the British Government Stamp (in

red ink) on a red ground affixed to every

package by order of His Majesty's Gov-

ernment, and without which it is a forgery;

and the manufacturer's name.

The Famous Tourist Route of the

World.

In Connection With the Canadian-

Australian Steamship Line

Tickets are issued

To All Points in the United States

and Canada, via Victoria and

Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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OTHER GOVERNORS WANT
A SALARY LIKE
CARTER'S

(Continued from Page 1.)

gone and bid upon foreign soil for the maintenance of national law, the flag, and national honor, are here to ask for our governor what law gives him, what the law requires. (Applause.) Governor Brodie, who went with the President to the field of battle in the Antilles, was shot by the Spanish, maintained the honor of the country, remembered the Maine, and he only asks what the law gives him. Are you going to take it away? We will see. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the manhood and fairness of this House to pay the obligations that the law imposes. That is all. It is a question of duty. Will you obey the law? We will wait and see.

Mr. Bingham. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. Rodey).

Mr. Rodey. The Delegates have just come in on bell call from the Committee on Territories and we do not know what has been said, but I sincerely hope that the House will sustain the amendments put on this bill in the committee. Any gentleman may look at section 1845 of the Revised Statutes and he will find there that the salaries of the governors and secretaries of all Territories are fixed at \$3,500 for the governor and \$2,500 for the secretary.

The afternoon session was devoted purely to business, comprising the election of officers and discussion of ways and means to put the Institute on a stronger basis, and the evening session was devoted to the reading of reports, discussions, informal talks on pertinent agricultural subjects and in listening to excellent music rendered by the Kamehameha Glee Club, under the direction of Stanley Livingston.

FARMERS AT
KAMEHAMEHA**The Institute Has Very**
Successful
Time.

The Farmer's Institute met in annual session yesterday afternoon and evening at the Kamehameha Schools. New officers for the ensuing year were elected, and many interesting and valuable papers were read on various subjects vital to the agricultural life of the Islands.

Chief among the papers was one prepared by Prof. Krauss of Kamehameha Schools on the "Seasons for Planting," giving minute data for each month in the year. The report of the secretary on the work done in 1903, the report of the Hilo Agricultural Society, and President Jared Smith's address were also heard.

The afternoon session was devoted purely to business, comprising the election of officers and discussion of ways and means to put the Institute on a stronger basis, and the evening session was devoted to the reading of reports, discussions, informal talks on pertinent agricultural subjects and in listening to excellent music rendered by the Kamehameha Glee Club, under the direction of Stanley Livingston.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the matter of the informal organization of the Institute was broached. It was shown that the Institute had a limited membership and the time had arrived when it was desirable to have a more definite organization than in the past. A committee to go over the by-laws and constitution, consisting of the president, ex-officio, Byron O. Clark, J. T. Crawley and J. D. Dole was appointed. The committee will report at the next meeting.

This amendment as to Arizona fails, then the amendment as to New Mexico will fail. It is only \$500 and is but what the law requires to be paid to the governor and \$700 in each case for the secretary. It is unfair to appropriate less than the law allows.

The governor of Hawaii gets \$5,000 and all sorts of perquisites. He has a private secretary for himself, apart from the secretary of the Territory, who is given \$3,000, making nearly \$10,000 in all that goes to his office, and that Territory has never paid a dollar into the National Treasury, either, as it has cost more than its revenues, having no public lands or mines to be sold or taken up.

Look at the small budget every year for New Mexico. It is said you only pay \$30,000 in off years and \$60,000 in legislative years, which you would not have to pay even if we were a State, and we would gladly relieve you from that if you will permit us to become a State. You have been taking the revenues of her public lands and stamp taxes and custom duties and everything else for fifty-eight years. We have, I believe, a large balance to our credit; but Congress at times acts toward the Territories as if they had no friends. I certainly hope every friend we have will let it go as it was amended in the committee. It is just and right. For I say to you, gentlemen, if you go down there and see the duties these men perform you would have no hesitancy in voting for it just like it is. The law fixes it at the amount that we ask for it is the law today. It is not new legislation. I appeal to every friend we have got on the floor of the House on both sides to sustain this amendment. (Applause.)

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was attended by the Kamehameha School cadets and a number of farming enthusiasts, with President Smith in the chair. The session was opened with selections by the Glee Club of the School.

Principal Dyke of the schools spoke of farming as it touched the Kamehameha Schools. He said that every Kamehameha boy was a farmer. In fact, the school had the most representative body of farmers in Hawaii. Every boy was now taking a greater interest in agricultural pursuits than at any other time.

Three years ago the school had an agricultural department which was rather weak, but being pioneer work it was absolutely necessary. Kamehameha has now one of the best vegetable gardens in the Islands, one of the finest dairies and some of the finest hogs.

"Some people assert that small farming cannot be maintained in the Hawaiian Islands," he said. "But I know from ample evidence that it can be, and successfully. The people of Hawaii have been agriculturists for hundreds of years and they have always lived on the fruits of that agricultural industry."

President Smith in reply said that he hoped most of the young men before him would grow up to be farmers in every sense of the word, and he thought that what Mr. Dyke said in regard to the effect of the development of agricultural interests in Hawaii was entirely true.

Byron O. Clark said a few words to the boys. The agricultural interests of the Islands depended upon them. The boys should be the basis of the farming population. There should be lands set apart that they could obtain for farming homes. There was no advantage in giving them an agricultural education unless they had the means to put it to practical use.

He said that the Kamehameha boys were enjoying advantages in getting a knowledge of farming, of which the white boys here were practically denied at present.

Mrs. Nakuna said that the Hawaiian people in the old days were agriculturists and shepherds. The Kamehameha boys were gaining more knowledge in agricultural matters than she had received as the daughter of a rich man. She told them to make up their minds to plant and dig and then apply to the government for land upon which to build them homes and carry on small farming. She referred to her son being a prominent legislator and said she would use her influence with him to have the legislature make a provision for lands to be set apart for the boys to put their school knowledge into practice.

She was certain that the government would gladly help the boys. The small farmers were the backbone of the country and the boys should be that backbone. When they tilled the soil and made it yield then they would be the kings of

the land, each in his own little domain.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The report of the President was then read by Jared G. Smith, as follows:

This meeting closes the second successful year of the Farmers' Institute in Hawaii. I trust it also marks the beginning of an equally successful one, and of many more to follow.

Rather than to take up my short allotment of time in telling of what has been done and said at our former Institute, a further word in regard to the what and why of the Farmer's Institute work is more important.

The Farmer's Institute is a farmers' convention called for the purpose of discussion of the problems relating to agriculture and farm life and farm work. Discussion of the live topics affecting this occupation is the chief aim and object of this farmers' convention.

To a certain extent it is a part of the educational system of our land. Its function is instruction through direct interchange of ideas between the scientific teacher of the agricultural college, the scientific investigator of the experiment station, and the farmer—the man who has to make his living by the practical working out of the problems of how plants must be cultivated or animals fed and cared for in order to yield the greatest financial return.

The function of the Agricultural College and of normal or industrial schools having courses in agriculture, is to teach that which has been proved.

The function of the experiment station is to investigate and determine what is true and what false; what are the laws that govern the growth of plants; the relations of plants to soils, climate, irrigation, drainage; their diseases and animal foes; the breeding, feeding and pathology of domestic animals.

The experiment station investigator must ever strive to unravel the tangled forces of nature, to solve the everlasting why of natural phenomena. There are a great many interrogations to be answered either yes or no and if the station workers do what the framers of the Hatch Act in Congress specified that they should do, both the teaching and the practical demonstration of "how" must be left to others.

The Farmer's Institute is intended to fill in a gap which has existed between the college and station on the one hand and the practical farmer on the other. Here is the place where theorist and practical man can meet on level ground to talk over that one great subject in which all are equally interested and concerned—the science and practice of agriculture.

Until that time comes, and I believe firmly that it is coming—when the number of individual farmers cultivating and in many cases owning their own homes and farms, shall have greatly increased, I believe that the best interests of this Institute demand that it shall be conducted on as broad a scope and with as little formality as possible. There are more farmers in Hawaii today than there were three years ago. There are more people interested in diversified agriculture.

And, furthermore, as a sure index of the changing sentiment of our people as a body, the man who advocates the growing of a great many crops instead of the one, and sole dominant crop, sugar cane, is placed less on the defensive than he was three years ago when the experiment station was established, or even two years ago when this Farmer's Institute was started. This change of sentiment is a good sign. Tolerance of and willingness to listen to another's opinions is often the first evidence of conversion. I believe that it would be a good thing for Hawaii if the number of individual land owners was greatly increased. There is enough uncultivated land on Oahu alone to yield a comfortable living to a thousand farmers. Add that number of families to our population and, aside from the material effect on the prosperity of this Territory, we will have a dozen farmer's institutes, an agricultural college, more and better common schools, more churches and a general improvement in the social conditions of our country life. At present the isolation that one must endure in the scattered farms is a factor against successful farming.

All of these improved conditions will surely come some day. We must be optimistic, and there is nothing like things accomplished, to make a man optimistic. There are at present hard times and affairs are not in as good shape among farmers and others as we would like to see; but this condition will not be permanent. In the meantime while the people of Hawaii are waiting let us remember the good old Yankee proverb, that "All things come to him who hustles while he waits."

The report of the committee on the Seasons for Planting, with the inclusive report of Prof. Krauss of Kamehameha Schools, showing a careful record of each month's planting for two years, was read by Byron O. Clark, Mr. Krauss explaining his chart in detail. This will be printed in full in the Advertiser tomorrow. This report was ordered printed and distributed throughout the Islands. President Smith stated that it was a very valuable reference chart.

The report of the Committee on Tree Planting on Country Roads was brief and to the effect that all things considered they believed that if prepared kiau seeds were sown along the roads, especially in the plantation districts and along stretches of uncultivated country, it would be a wise move, as the kiau grew very fast.

The committee applauded the work of Waiula plantation in planting and maintaining ornamental trees on the roads in the vicinity. A recommendation was made that the Farmer's Institute offer a medal to stimulate country road tree planting.

Your Sugar Crop

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

Nitrate of Soda

(The Standard Ammoniate) fed to each acre of growing cane, will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on post card.

WILLIAM S. MEYERS,
Director.

12-16 John St., New York, U. S. A.

Bamboo-Braided Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particular apply at the office of

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents

General Insurance Co. for Sea
River and Land Transport
of Dresden.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

"The
Overland
Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

California
To the EAST via
The Union Pacific

This Train is really a

First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished
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Trade and Labor Journal.

At the meeting of the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, Frank C. Bettens; vice-president, Thos. Calahan; recording secretary, Carl M. Taylor; financial secretary-treasurer, Geo. Crozier; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. O'Brien; trustees, Frank Bettens, John McGuire, Fred Robinson.

Change in Wilder Steamers.

The steamer Clarendon will sail in place of the Kinau for Hilo and way ports next Tuesday as the latter vessel is to be laid up for an overhauling. The steamer Maui will take the Clarendon's run to Maui ports.

The Brute—"What are you thinking of, Mamie?" "I am dreaming of my youth." The Brute—"I thought you had a far-away look in your eyes."—Princeton Tiger.

OLD NATIVE
WAS ABUSIVECreated Scene in
the Police
Court.Defied Truant Officer to
Arrest Son a Second
Time.Ancient Politician Shook Stick at
Judge and Called Truant
Officer Liar.

Long before the Police Court was ready for business yesterday morning there were omens of trouble. Over in the prisoner's dock sat a small native boy, barefooted and with his hair looking for all the world as if some of the other prisoners had been playing football with it. Near Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth sat a truant officer. Down on one of the front benches sat Kamal, one time famous as a political leader here. Old Kamal had in his time fought many a political fight. He had a reputation for pugnacity and cleverness in this work that few could gainsay. In his day he had been a dandy. Old timers remember Kamal, of Pua-hia, with his bouquet and his white plaid hat and his continuous flow of oratory at election time.

But Kamal is old and feeble now. He appeared in court in a full dress waistcoat but his other clothing would excite no comment. His face was old and wrinkled; he was lame; and into court he had hobbled on a cane, but this did not prevent him from wearing a big bunch of carnations in his button-hole as of yore. But what could Kamal be doing amongst that mob of Chinese gamblers in a police court? A moment and we will find out.

The court came in and mounted the bench. Chillingworth called off names, their owners responded, and took what the evidence against them warranted or what the Judge in his wisdom thought they deserved. A man who had worn too few clothes on the public streets paid three dollars and costs cheerfully. There were others who had been in various little scrapes but it was not until the Deputy Sheriff had called Kama that the fun began.

Kama walked forward. He was a boy of not more than ten. His carriage was as erect as that of any of his elders and the expression on his face might remind one of the pride of a County Supervisor as he walks among his appointees. The boy's spirit was a strong one. He was formally charged with truancy.

Then the trouble commenced. Old Kamal, the politician, hobbled forward. He made a bee line for the bench of Judge Lindsay. All of the talking that followed was in Hawaiian. A rough translation of it is as follows:

"Kama said: 'The reason I took my boy away from that school was that the teacher punished him severely several times. She punished him because she claimed he had been talking with a girl in the school. This girl persisted in leaving her own seat and going to the seat of the boy. For this reason the boy and the teacher soon felt angry at each other. There was a bad feeling between them. I took the boy away from the school with the intention of placing him in St. Louis College. But the school was full at that time and when there is room I will put the boy in there.'

The truant officer, addressing the court, declared that there would not be a single vacancy in St. Louis College before the end of the school year. Kamal assumed terrible anger. The small wrinkles in his face became deep gullies. His arms were swung in every direction. He paraded around in front of the bar of justice shaking his big bamboo cane first at the truant officer and then at the Judge.

"Wahabee oe; haopunipuni keli ika-naka!" he shouted in great anger. ("He fibs, he lies, that mad lie!")

The truant officer said he wished to speak on behalf of the government. He declared that the old man had taken the boy from the school not on account of trouble with a teacher but because he expressed a wish to send him to relatives who lived on Maui. He had not taken Kama there but instead had permitted him to roam wild on the streets.

"Yes, that is true," shouted the old man. He frantically pulled a big bundle of letters from his pocket and shook them at the Judge declaring that there was ample evidence that he spoke the truth. All the letters, he said, were from relatives on Maui asking that the boy be sent there. But up to this time he had been unable to send the boy away. The boy would—

Judge Lindsay here interrupted the flow of language. He addressed the old man and the boy very rapidly in Hawaiian. He declared it ridiculous to say that there should be any feeling between such a slip of a boy and a teacher. There could be no real bad feeling between the principal of a school and such a small boy. If the boy had done any wrong it was the teacher's right

and duty to punish him. If the old man was the judge declared if the boy were sent back to school again he would send the youth to the reform school and the old man himself could also be punished. This did not seem to impress the youth. The old man broke out again.

"This truant officer is a liar," he said, "and I defy him. I will not allow the boy to go to school. I defy that officer to come and take him." The officer is a—

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth went over to the old man and ordered him to leave the courtroom. Judge Lindsay looked dangerous. He was emitting a ray of white light through his spectacles and there was a prospect that the old man would be sent below to cool off if he did not leave.

Old Kamal hobbled from the court room muttering as he went, and he dropped his heavy cane with a great crash. He picked this up and disappeared down the stairway. The boy followed. Near the door he spit vigorously. He gave the people in the crowded court room a look of contempt and passed down into the street.

"A chip of the old block," remarked a bystander.

After hearing a few small cases the court adjourned.

Value of a Store Mirror.

"I don't believe that we could get along without that mirror at the back of the shop," said the druggist to a customer who questioned the wisdom of expending so much money upon one big piece of plate glass. "Still, it did not save us from losing another lot of plasters the other day, now that the plaster thieves are out of jail."

"You never heard of the plaster thieves? Well, I wish we hadn't. No, it is not that people are in special need of being plastered up, but plasters are easy things to take. You can get a good deal of value in one big, flat box of plasters. There is no individual mark on them to prevent their being sold again, and they are lighter and easier to carry than bottles. Plaster-stealing has become a regular business."

A couple of young fellows who have made us their victims several times were sent up to serve a term for the offense. We know they are out again now, for they paid us a visit only the other day and took off a few boxes in the same old way. You wouldn't think we could be caught half a dozen times, mirror or no mirror, but we have been."

"I was taken in the first time. Two young fellows came in and gave me a small order that took me away for a few minutes, and while I turned my back they put several boxes of plasters under their coats and walked out with them, and I didn't know it for some time. I remembered them, however, and the next time I chance to come in just as some one else had taken a small order, but that time I was in time to keep them from taking anything. It wasn't long before they were again, however, and that time they were caught. It was the mirror that did it, for the man who waited on them was one who did not know them. But he saw a suspicious movement, pounced upon them, made them put down half a dozen boxes, and told them if they ever dared to show their faces again in the place he would throw them out. They have been in jail since, but now they are out, and we have suffered once more. What do you think of that for persistence and cheek? They have a regular fence for these things."

"But it is not the regular thieves that we have to be most careful to guard against, though it was one who took one of the first things I missed after I had been in the business. There was a big bottle of quinine pills standing on the top of the screen behind which we put up the prescriptions. It held 500 pills and they were more expensive than they are now. I stooped back of the counter to get the salve that had been ordered, and the man reached up and slipped this into his pocket and I was none the wiser for a long time. I didn't suspect him at first, I thought one of the doctors who came in frequently had taken it.

"Doctors take such things? Well, I guess so. Take a doctor who has a drug habit of some kind and there is not much he will not take that he can get his hands on, if it is in his line. And then there are other people and always children who can't resist picking up something that is lying so conveniently within reach. No, a mirror is a necessity when you have to have half your stock of goods lying around on the counter."—N. Y. Times.

LONG JOURNEY TO
HACKFIELD WHARF

Persons who had business or pleasure at the Hackfield wharf yesterday found that they had a long journey to take to arrive alongside the America Maru. The old plank approach from Queen street goes to the Hackfield wharf has been ripped up and pedestrians and vehicles had to make a detour along the extension of the Inter-Island wharf to the shore line on the Ewa end of the harbor, thence over a corduroy road to the end of the Hackfield wharf and then down to where the ship lay. The short-cut approach is being ripped out so that the Inter-Island and Hackfield wharves can be utilized to their full extent. Considerable dredging will have to be done where the old approach formerly crouched and a complete dredging will have to be made in the slip Ewa of that point.

"Sir!" exclaimed the injured party, "you stuck your umbrella into my eye." "Oh, no," replied the cheerful offender, "you are mistaken." "Mistaken?" demanded the irate man; "you idiot, I know when my eye is hurt, I guess." "Doubtless," replied the cheerful fellow, "but you don't know my umbrella. I borrowed this one from a friend today."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

After: She—"Ah, you men! Before marriage you pay compliments, but after—" He—"After? Why, after, we do better; we pay bills."—Life.

GAINS THIRTY POUNDS

MRS. WEBER TELLS HOW SHE WAS
HELPED WHEN DOCTORS FAILED

She Let Her Trouble Become Chronic
Because She Hesitated to Consult
Her Physician—Particulars of a
Remarkable Case:

The natural reluctance which every woman feels to consult a physician regarding troubles peculiar to her sex caused Mrs. C. Weber, of No. 7685 South Front street, Columbus, Ohio, to let her illness run on until it became chronic, and even the excellent doctor whom she employed could give her no relief that was permanent. She gives the following details of an interesting case:

"I felt the trouble a long time before I went to our doctor, perhaps a year or more. When I did consult him he told me I had female trouble. I felt sharp pains through my stomach and could not walk across the room without suffering agonies which I cannot describe. My head ached so that it fairly thumped and at times seemed that I would go crazy. My stomach became so weak that it would retain only the lightest food. Week after week I took the doctor's medicine, but I continued to feel worse and worse. On several occasions I was confined to my bed for a week at a time. My weight decreased to 102 pounds and I seemed a confirmed invalid."

"One day I read of a case similar to mine that had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and although I did not have much confidence, I began taking the pills, having already discontinued my doctor's treatment. While I was taking the second box I began to feel a little better and the improvement continued until I was cured. In a few months I had recovered my health and strength and weighed 132 pounds. I owe everything to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

No discovery of modern times has proved such a blessing to women as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, invigorating the body, regulating the functions, they restore the strength and health in the exhausted patient when every effort of the physician proves unavailing. These pills are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had from all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

WEATHER BUREAU.

Honolulu, Alexander Street,
January 31, 10 p. m.

Mean Temperature—63.3.

Minimum Temperature—63.

Maximum Temperature—74.

Barometer at 9 p. m.—29.96; steady.

Rainfall: 24 hours up to 9 a. m.—04.

Mean Absolute Moisture—6.0 grs. per cu. ft.

Mean Relative Humidity—81.

Winds—S. S. W. to N. E.; force 0 to 4.

Weather—Cloudy to clear.

Forecast for Feb. 1—Northerly winds and fair weather.

R. C. LYDECKER,
Territorial Meteorologist.

THE WORRIED WOMEN.

They say men must work and women must weep; but alas, in this too busy world women often have to work and weep at the same time. Their holidays are too few and their work heavy and monotonous. It makes them nervous and irritable. The depressed and worried woman loses her appetite and grows thin and feeble. Once in a while she has spells of palpitation and has to lie up for a day or two. If some disease like influenza or malarial fever happens to prevail she is almost certain to have an attack of it, and that often paves the way for chronic troubles of the throat, lungs and other organs; and there is no saying what the end may be. Let the tired and overladen woman rest as much as possible; and, above all, place at her command a bottle of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and sure remedy for the ills and maladies of women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Search the world over and you will find nothing to equal it. Taken before meals it improves the nutritive value of ordinary foods by making them easier to assimilate, and has carried hope and good cheer into thousands of homes. It is absolutely reliable and effective in Nervous Dyspepsia, Impaired Nutrition, Low Vitality, Wasting Conditions, Melancholy, Chlorosis, Scrofula, and all troubles of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. E. J. Boyce says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent." It carries the guarantee of reliability and cannot fail or disappoint you. At chemists,

SAVE YOUR HAIR

With Shampoos of



And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin creams. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales; CUTICURA OINTMENT to soothe irritated, itching, inflamed, and sore surfaces; CUTICURA RESOLVENT to cool and cleanse the blood; a **SINGLES SET** is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LESSON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Soap, and Hair," post free. POTTER CO., Ltd., Froys, Boston, U. S. A.

SOME MORE DECISIONS
BY TAX APPEAL COURT

The Tax Appeal Court has rendered another batch of decisions, the nature of each being shown in the table below.

Under the heading "Returned" is the valuation in the return of the taxpayer. The column "Assessed" shows the valuation put on the property by the assessor, from which the taxpayer appealed. In the last column, "Decided," is the decision of the Tax Appeal Court.

Taxpayers.	Returned.	Assessed.	Decided.

<tbl_r cells="4" ix="3" maxcspan="1" max

AMERICA MARU TO BECOME TRANSPORT

En route to Japan to become a reserve Japanese troppship, the America Maru entered the harbor yesterday forenoon, remaining until 5 p.m., when she resumed her voyage. The vessel had an uneventful trip from San Francisco, making the voyage in 5 days and 22 hours. Two hours' time was lost in mid-ocean owing to the engines having to be shut down for minor repairs.

The vessel carries a very few passengers, twenty-two cabin passengers comprising the entire list. Of these, twelve are lay-overs for Honolulu, all of whom were secured by the Young Hotel.

The vessel carries only 300 tons cargo, the smallest that Purser Benning remembers in the history of the boat.

Srnr. Claudine Parker from Maui ports, a.m.

Srnr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, Kauai, 5 a.m.

T. K. S. S. America Maru, Going.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Schr. Lady, from Oahu ports, at noon.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Am. bark Alden Besse, Kiessel, returned to port leaking.

Am. ship Marion Chilcott, from San Francisco, with cargo of oil.

DEPARTED.

Friday, Jan. 23.

Am. schr. Aloha, Frye, for San Francisco, at 10 a.m.

Sloop Kalulani for Aki's landing at 1 p.m.

Sunday, Jan. 31.

T. K. S. S. America Maru, Going, for Yokohama and Kobe, at 5 p.m.

H. S. Pennsylvania, Boggs, for Delaware Breakwater, at 4 p.m.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Mr. Annie Johnson, Nelson, for San Francisco, 4 p.m.

Monday, Feb. 1.

Gas schr. Eclipse, Gahan, for Ama-

hola, at 5 p.m.

Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco, at 1:30 p.m.

Srnr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Wakamalo, at 10:30 a.m.

Srnr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Ka-

pas, Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and

Kalihawai, at 5 p.m.

Srnr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honolu, Kauai, Lahaina, Maalaea, Honokaa and Kukuhale, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at noon.

Srnr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p.m.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Jan. 23.

Bktn. Andromeda, Rameusius, 92 days from Newcastle.

S. S. Oregonian, Carty, 10 days from Seattle.

Schr. Mokihana, from Kauai.

Sunday, Jan. 31.

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Srnr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, Kauai, 5 a.m.

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hola, at 5 p.m.

Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco, at 1:30 p.m.

Srnr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Wakamalo, at 10:30 a.m.

Srnr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Ka-

pas, Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and

Kalihawai, at 5 p.m.

Srnr. Noeau, Pederson, for Honolu, Kauai, Lahaina, Maalaea, Honokaa and Kukuhale, at 5 p.m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, at noon.

Srnr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p.m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per. srnr. Claudine from Kahului, Jan. 31; A. A. Braymer and wife, A. N. Kepokai and wife, Master Lyons, W. J. Coelho, Y. Aiona, O. Stillman, D. H. Kanakuello, B. Clarke, C. J. Cooper, David Kekuewa, Geo. H. Miranda, Mrs. K. Almona, Miss W. Brede J. F. C. Harens.

Per. srnr. W. G. Hall, from Nawili-

wili, Kauai, Jan. 31; W. M. Josselyn, H. R. Kao, Mrs. L. Guerro, A. S. Wilcox, H. H. Hageman, M. Fredenburg, Mr. Kimura, D. L. Austin, J. P. Mendola, Miss A. Hopuku, Chong Hong, Mrs. A. R. Wilcox, G. P. Wilcox, Dr. E. J. Boyce, G. N. Wilcox, W. Berlowitz, Mr. S. Mendola, G. Tashiro, Miss H. Isenberg, T. I. Dillon, A. McBryde, E. J. Walker, Miss K. Wilcox, Master A. Melchiora, and 15 deck.

Overdue Bark Paris.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The French bark Paris was quoted for re-

insurance yesterday at 90 per cent net, the highest rate offered since the lost German ship H. F. Glade figured on the overdue list. The reinsurance game is purely a matter of speculation to the majority, for few who risk their money on these particular chances of the sea have any insurable interest in the missing vessel. To these, therefore, the rate at which the Paris is quoted means that \$100 played on the vessel "to arrive" will net \$1000 if she shows up.

The Paris was played heavily "not to arrive" when the rate of reinsurance stood at a lower figure. Many of these early investors sold out as the rate advanced and some of them yesterday plucked their profits on the Paris "to arrive," more because of the percentage than that there is any great hope of the vessel turning up.

There is some hope for her, however.

She left Hamburg for Honolulu May 10, or 250 days ago. She was spoken June 2 in 20° 08' south 39° 31' west. Other ships making the same voyage about the same time encountered terrific south-westerly gales off Cape Horn, and it is possible that the Paris may have abandoned the Horn route after a long struggle and sailed toward her destination by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

Now Chief Engineer.

John Young, of the family of Young Bros who carry on a general launch business, passed his examinations successfully before Captains Lehners and Whitney, U. S. Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, and has been granted a chief engineer's license for boats propelled by gasoline power.

Ready for the Voyage.

The American-Hawaiian steamer Nebraskan, Captain Weeden, was ready late yesterday afternoon to sail on her long trip of 12,000 miles for New York, using oil as fuel instead of coal. There is little doubt in the minds of the American-Hawaiian officials as to the successful outcome of the Nebraskan's trip, which is looked upon as the fore-runner of regular voyages between this city and New York by large oil-burning steamers. She will not make a stop intervening ports.—Chronicle.

MAUI WELL DRENCHED

Eighteen Days of Steady Rain in Places.

MAUI, Jan. 30.—During Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week Maui experienced the biggest storm of the season so far. Walluku, Kahului and Puunene of West Maui had heavy rainfalls, but East Maui, as is customary, received much the greater amount of condensed vapor.

For the three days Nahiku (Hana) had between seven and eight inches, while Haleakala Ranch, Makawao, recorded a total of 9.98 inches of moisture, 2.27 inches for Monday, 2.01 inches for Tuesday and 4.70 inches for Wednesday.

For the month of Nahiku-Keanae-Kailua-upper Makawao region shows a record of about twenty-three inches with eighteen consecutive rainy days. This is rather too wet for either crop or profit.

Despite the great downpour, though streams were much swollen, roads impassable, and dry gulches flooded with water, no serious accidents have been reported. On Tuesday at the Kaluanui crossing of Alele stream, a gentleman and lady in a buggy drawn by two horses tried to cross, but finding the water too deep broke the pole in attempting to turn the horse around, and were compelled to wade back to land and walk to Kaluanui. The gentleman was decidedly wet before the horses and buggy were drawn safely from the rushing waters.

SMALL CYCLONE.

A miniature cyclone was one of the freaks of the storm. During Tuesday morning, while sixty men in charge of George Wilbur, manager of the Kaluanui section of Hamakuapoko plantation, were busy cutting cane in the driving rain, a peculiar, dark, threatening cloud was noticed rapidly approaching.

Its approach was heralded by a loud whistling noise which so inspired the laborers with fear that they threw themselves flat on the earth. It was well they did, for the black cloud proved to be a whirlwind of great velocity about 150 yards in diameter. Sticks of cane, leaves and debris of all kinds were drawn upward far into the air.

Mr. Wilbur, upon feeling his horse reel from the violence of the blast, followed the men's example and threw himself prone on Mother Earth. The power of the whirlwind was such that no man could have kept his feet.

The cyclone seemed to have not only a lateral motion but also a perpendicular one.

The violent blow lasted but a short period and then swept onward up the mountain.

Tuesday night thunder and lightning were features of the storm on the western slope of Haleakala, and during Wednesday and Thursday a light fall of snow was noted all along the uppermost ridge of the extinct crater.

STRAY NOTES.

It is probable that the time for giving in tax returns will be extended from Jan. 31 to Feb. 29 owing to delay in mailing the blank forms to tax payers.

The Kula corn planters are not happy in spite of a good crop. They can not sell their product in Honolulu to advantage owing to the importation of the California cereal. Corn is selling in the fields of Kula at 85 cents per 100 pounds.

The steamer Nevada arrived in Kahului from Honolulu on Friday. She will remain probably all next week loading sugar.

The coal vessel Mahukona will sail for Puget Sound in ballast on Monday.

Mr. Turner of Kohala preached in the Faia Foreign church last Sunday.

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TOURISTS AT THE YOUNG HOTEL.

About a dozen tourists, who arrived on the steamship America Maru, are at the Alexander Young Hotel. Among these is one party of Yale men.

Messrs. H. P. Olcott, W. von Pustan, and G. M. Heckscher, who will be here for some time.

Minneapolis, Minn., sends four men.

Two of these, Messrs. John S. Pillsbury and J. B. Gilfillan, Jr., are sons of well known Minneapolis families.

Mr. Pillsbury's name, in connection with the celebrated flour mills of the Minnesota city, has been advertised the world over.

Messrs. Pillsbury and Gilfillan will make the circuit of the world before returning home.

Judge M. B. Koon, another Minneapolis man, is reputed to be one of the highest legal luminaries of Minnesota. He has been a lawyer for over thirty years.

He is a member of several well known clubs of the northern city.

L. S. Gillette, a Minneapolis man, is said to have been one of the organizers of the bridge trust and has extensive property interests throughout the Northwest.

A number of tourists leave the hotel today to visit Kilauea volcano. Among these are: Messrs. J. B. Gilfillan, Jr., John S. Pillsbury, and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, of Little Rock, Ark.

Vagrants are receiving attention from the Kauai police.

Admiral Terry made a thorough inspection of the shops of the Honolulu Iron Works yesterday.

TECHNICAL FLAW FATAL

Mossman Loses Land Case for Faulty Service.

T. R. Mossman has received an adverse decision in his suit to quiet title against S. M. Damon, J. O. Carter, W. F. Allen, C. M. Hyde and W. O. Smith, trustees under the will of B. P. Bishop. The Supreme Court is unanimous in its opinion; the writer of which is Chief Justice Frear. The plaintiff was represented by W. R. Castle, P. L. Weaver and W. L. Whitney, and defendants by Kinney & McClanahan and S. H. Derby.

It is decided that service of summons was not properly made on the late Dr. Hyde by leaving a copy for him at the Bishop estate office, without having it stated on the face of the return that he could not be found for personal service. Dr. Hyde was absent from the Hawaiian Islands at the time.

Also, it is decided that a motion to substitute the name of A. W. Carter as trustee in place of Dr. Hyde, alleged to be dead, was properly overruled when no showing was made that the proposed substitute had been appointed.

Also, that a defect in the service of summons apparent on the face of the return may be taken advantage of by motion to quash.

Also, that at common law service must be made on all of several joint trustees defendants. The statute relating to makers of notes does not apply to joint trustees in a statutory action but at law to quiet title.

Finally, the court decides that a summons or its service may be quashed for failure of the return to show a service on one of five joint trustee defendants, when no alias summons or service is asked for and no amendment of the return is made showing a good original service.

The court affords rather dubious ground of hope to Mossman that the merits of his cause may ever have a chance to be tried, when it says:

"Whether it is too late for the plaintiff to take further steps that will be of avail to him we do not know. He had nearly two and a half years in which to remedy the alleged defect, and after the motion to quash was finally called up for disposal, confinements were twice granted in order to give him opportunity to do what he could, and after one of the hearings the order allowing the motion to quash was set aside and a further hearing granted before the order was made final."

The exceptions of the plaintiff are overruled and the case is remanded to the Circuit Court for such further proceedings as may be proper and consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion.

Valuable property was involved in the suit.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 31, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagor, to Mary J. Alexander, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 196, pages 40-42, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.